MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 OCTOBER 1983

Lebanon

Political Developments — The problem over the venue for the national dialogue conference will be resolved soon by an agreement to hold simultaneous meetings in Jidda and Beirut, the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio reported citing "informed government sources." On the other hand, Voice of Lebanon radio said Syria told its supporters not to accept Jidda as a venue for the talks. The radio also indicated that the Lebanese Government has acceded to Syrian demands that "neutral" observers rather than UN troops supervise the cease-fire, saying "there is a possibility" that international observers will be brought from Greece, India, and Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile, Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt told a press conference in Athens that the dialogue conference may be held in Saudi Arabia, Tunis, or Geneva, according to Radio Monte Carlo. He said that he will ask the Italian prime minister to block arms sales to the Lebanese Government, ANSA reported. Junblatt also called for a new Lebanese constitution that would make the presidency subject to popular vote, Athens radio noted.

Israeli Line — Israel is considering the option of "sealing off" the Al-Awwali River line in Lebanon, Defense Minister Moshe Arens told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio.

Security — The security situation in southern Beirut suffered another setback when the Lebanese Army was obliged to use tanks to silence snipers who had wounded four people, Beirut radio reported. Nevertheless, an Army Command statement broadcast by the radio announced an easing of the curfew between Ash-Shuwayfat and the southern suburbs.

PLO Affairs

Syria is "conspiring" with the United States to liquidate the Palestinian revolution, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat declared in remarks reported by North Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio. While urging Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad not to cause "another catastrophe" for the Palestinians, 'Arafat said he expects a Syrian attack on the PLO positions near Tripoli within the next few days.

Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf disclosed that the Syrians recently shelled some of Tripoli's suburbs, but "the fire was not returned because all are eager to avoid a massacre." Speaking on Radio Monte Carlo, Khalaf denounced recent defections to the Fatah dissidents by Palestinians in Syria as "theatrical acts to make the public think that the dissident movement is growing." He warned that Syria and the dissidents want to establish a new Fatah leadership under Nimr Salih and to replace 'Arafat as PLO Executive Committee chairman, possibly with PNC Speaker Khalid Al-Fahum, who has joined the "collusion." The PFLP and DFLP are also under pressure to join this scheme, Khalaf asserted.

The DFLP has rejected Syrian orders to evacuate its forces from the Al-Biqa' valley, according to Baghdad Voice of PLO radio. The radio also claimed Libya has threatened to withdraw financial assistance to the PFLP and DFLP unless they stop supporting the PLO leadership.

Israel

Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor has announced that he will vote for the new government on 10 october, thus assuring Prime Minister-designate Yitzhaq Shamir of at least 62 out of the 120 Knesset votes, Jerusalem radio reported.

Egyptian, Israeli Military Capabilities

The Egyptian Armed Forces test-launched the first Egyptian-made antiaircraft missile, which is similar to the Soviet SAM-7, MENA reported. Defense Minister Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah said Egypt will produce more than 200 such missiles by 1984 and will be willing to export them to Iraq. Meanwhile, the commander of the Egyptian Navy announced that Egypt plans to have the strongest Arab naval force, according to MENA.

The Jerusalem Post cited an Israeli television report that a Hawk missile, "with a secret Israeli modification," was responsible for the downing of a MIG-25 over Beirut in August 1982. Earlier, Jerusalem radio noted that Israel has developed a Mark-II Merkava tank.

Kohl Tour

FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl began his Middle East tour by arriving in Jordan for a 3-day official visit, Amman radio reported. At a banquet in Kohl's honor, King Husayn deplored the "indifference governing the world's behavior toward Israel's continued aggression against the Arabs" and called on the FRG and the European Community to adopt a "responsible stand" in order to achieve peace and resolve the Palestine question, the radio noted.

Iran

The clergy has a duty to denounce those "satans" who attempt to sow division by spreading reports of differences among Iran's political and religious leaders, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni told clergymen in a speech broadcast by Tehran radio. He also urged them to go to the fronts and border towns where the clergy's services are badly needed, adding that they should pay "special attention" to this issue. Regarding the forthcoming Majlis elections, Khomeyni warned that "certain individuals" will seek election in order to destroy or defeat the Islamic Republic. He also reaffirmed warnings over oil supplies, claiming that Iran would be able to cut off oil from the Gulf "before America has time to move."

Afghanistan

Further Criticism of U.S. — A Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Kabul radio strongly protested Secretary of Defense Weinberger's recent "provocative" visit to rebel training camps in Pakistan and accused the U.S. Administration of exerting pressure on Pakistan in order to hinder the progress of the current DRA-Pakistan talks.

Attack on Soviet Embassy — Mujahidin attacked the Soviet Embassy in Kabul on 1 October, disrupting electricity supplies to the building, SPA reported citing diplomatic sources in Islamabad.

Chad

Chadian authorities described the results of the French-African summit at Vittel, France, as "undeniably positive," despite the failure of the conferees to agree on a common position on Chad, AFP reported. President Hissein Habre's declared willingness to negotiate with the Chadian opposition does not mean the Chadian Government has softened its position, the Chadian information minister asserted.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Arafat Inspects Forces in North Lebanon

NC052016 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1915 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar yesterday inspected Palestinian revolution forces positions in northern Lebanon. He briefed them on the political and military situation in light of the Syrian troop concentrations backed by tanks, armored cars, hardware, and special units around Tripoli and in the northern areas. The commander in chief of the revolution forces warned of the gravity of the stage in which a plot is being concocted to liquidate the Palestinian revolution and people.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also inspected the girl and boy cubs camp in the Al-Baddawi camp.

Appeal to Al-Asad

NC052007 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1915 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has said that Syria and the United States are concluding a deal to liquidate the Palestinian revolution. Brother Abu 'Ammar urged President Hafiz al-Asad not to cause another Palestinian tragedy. In a press statement in Tripoli, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: I call on President al-Asad not to cause another catastrophe for the Palestinian people.

He pointed out that a conspiratorial deal is under way in the region against the Palestinian revolution and people whose aim is to liquidate the PLO. Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the Syrians have so far massed two divisions on the ridges east of the Al-Baddawi camp. Alluding to the objectives of these movements, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: These are not for fun; they are preparing something new and I expect an attack on the revolution's positions within the next few days.

Assassination Attempt on 'Arafat, Al-Wazir Reported

JN060819 Amman Akhbar al-Usbu' in Arabic 6 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] A Palestinian citizen who came from northern Lebanon yesterday told *Akhbar al-Usbu'* that an assassination attempt against PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, failed and that the plotters, who are Palestinian dissidents, were arrested.

The Palestinian citizen said 'Arafat and Al-Wazir were informed of the conspiracy beforehand by one of the Eastern embassies in Beirut. This facilitated the arrest of those assigned to perpetrate the assassination as soon as they entered 'Arafat's residence.

The Eastern embassy in Beirut asked 'Arafat to leave his residence immediately because his assassination is being sought at any cost. Yesterday 'Arafat reiterated his warning to Arab leaders about a Syrian scheme to liquidate the revolution.

Salah Khalaf on Fatah Dissidents, Syrian Role

JN051912 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1705 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Iyad, in Kuwait by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Nabil Darwish — date not specified; recorded]

[Text] [Darwish] Abu Iyad, you met with the Algerian prime minister in Kuwait yesterday and with Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah [name as heard] this morning. What did you discuss during these meetings?

[Khalaf] The most important topics we discussed dealt with the situation in the north and the Syrian forces which are besieging the north from all sides, in addition to the issue of some Palestinians whom these forces want to use in what they call and claim to be inter-Palestinian fighting. Yesterday, and for the first time, Syrian artillery shelled some of Tripoli's suburbs. The shelling took place at about 1145. The fire was not returned because all are eager to avoid a massacre. We explained this in detail during the Algerian and Kuwaiti meetings.

The second subject, which dealt with the steps that began under the name of theatrical dissensions, was that of handing offices over to the dissident group.

[Darwish, interrupting] But, Abu Iyad, would you allow me...

[Khalaf, continuing] The declaration that all of Fatah supports the dissidents. We know that all the Fatah movement's property in Damascus has been seized. Abu Usamah Muhammad was also arrested and forced to sign concessions in favor of the dissidents.

[Darwish, interrupting] Excuse me, Abu Iyad, but you know that the day before yesterday some Palestinians announced that they had joined [the dissidents]. Yesterday several pilots, engineers, and cadres announced they had joined. These announcements were made by Palestinian officials. What about these joinings, and do you expect more?

[Khalaf] First of all, there is nothing called joinings. The dissident movement has been going on for more than 5 months. What happened to make these people join now? This is a small group of three or four pilot officers who were approached right at the beginning of their movement. There were no new joinings. They were only theatrical acts to make the public think that the dissident movement is growing. This is a prelude to pressure Abu 'Ammar Sa'd, official in charge of Syria's region [iqlim], into joining them and to say that all have taken their side.

[Darwish] Do you think that he will join them?

[Khalaf] During the next 48 hours new theatrical dissensions will take place in order to announce that Syria's entire region has taken their side. There may also be an announcement of a provisional dissident command at any moment.

[Darwish] What is the purpose of these joinings and what is their relationship to the situation in Tripoli, northern Lebanon?

[Khalaf] As I have told you, the relationship is as follows. Once they complete their massacre and scheme, they will announce that all of Fatah in Damascus and in Syria in general as well as in Al-Biqa' and the north is with the dissidents. Subsequently, they will announce that there is a new Fatah and a new Fatah leadership under Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] and his clique. Eventually, they will call for a PNC session and Abu Salih, in his capacity as the new commander in chief, will present some new Fatah names to the PNC. In my opinion there is a collusion which PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum and some Executive Committee members have joined.

[Darwish] This is a serious accusation against Khalid al-Fahum. Are you sure about this collusion? Do you have any practical proof?

[Khalaf] I am certain that these collusions are taking place in order to put pressure on the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine so that all will follow this scheme, hold a PNC session, and form a new Palestinian- Syrian leadership. This is the scheme, which is financially supported by Libya and geographically, militarily, and politically supported by Syria. This scheme exists. Actually we are surprised at the Arab silence over the events taking place.

[Darwish] Abu Iyad, you said that yesterday Syrian artillery pounded some positions in Tripoli. No such reports have reached us from the news agencies. Do you expect further escalation, Abu Iyad?

[Khalaf] I think they are eager to complete the scheme before the convocation of the Arab summit conference so that they can come to the Arab summit with a new leadership formed from Abu Salih and his group. They are looking for people who can act as chairman of the Executive Committee. Several names have been submitted, including Khalid al-Fahum's.

[Darwish] Abu Iyad, during your meetings with the Kuwaiti amir and the Algerian prime minister, you may have also discussed the Lebanese situation, which is similar to the Palestinian situation. You may have discussed, for example, Walid Junblatt's step on the Lebanese mountain and his position on the Palestinians. Is there anything new in this regard?

[Khalaf] All are apprehensive about this step and say that this step may be part of the partition plan. Therefore, we are watching the situation, and they are watching it too, hoping that this step will not be one carrying the seeds of partitioning Lebanon. However, it is well known that the subject is not that of Al-Biqa' and the north or of evacuating the fighters who are related to the Fatah movement. This subject is related to the scheme aimed at dividing Lebanon so that the north and Al-Biqa' will be controlled by the Syrians and Jisr al-Awwali and the south by Israel. The Arab nation will know that this is the real scheme.

The aim is not to strengthen the dissident group against Yasir 'Arafat or the Fatah leadership; the aim is to drive away anyone who constitutes an obstacle along the path. This is the aim and people have begun to recognize this scheme.

[Darwish] Is there anything new in the relations between Walid Junblatt and Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] or between the Lebanese Progressive Socialsit Party [PSP] and the Fatah movement under the leadership of Abu 'Ammar?

[Khalaf] Despite everything and despite all the bad things which Walid Junblatt said about Brother Yasir 'Arafat and the Fatah leadership, and also despite Junblatt's stands which are now somewhat understood, we prefer not to go further into this subject until its reveals itself in the future.

[Darwish] If a confrontation takes place in Tripoli, as you said yesterday and as Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] said, and also as Abu 'Ammar says daily, what do you expect the results to be? Will there be a second and final exit from Lebanon, and how will it occur?

[Khalaf] I do not want to predict events, but I can say in all honesty that this revolution will defend itself. It will not surrender. It will try with all its power to prevent a massacre of the Lebanese and Palestinian people and also of the Syrian Army, which we hold in great esteem. We believe that the Syrian Army's real place is on the frontline against the Zionist enemy not against us or any Lebanese. Therefore, we will try to prevent a new massacre. This is our first and last option.

[Darwish] Allow me a final question, Abu Iyad: Last time, when you spoke about large-scale clashes in Al-Biqa' and about the siege of your forces, Damascus said that was imaginary talk and that there were no clashes. It also said that the Fatah forces enjoyed freedom of movement and therefore reached Tripoli. Perhaps you were exaggerating on this subject?

[Khalaf] First, the subject is known to all observers, who saw with their own eyes the exodus of more than 1,000 fighters from Al-Biqa'. These observers also saw Lebanese citizens bidding the Fatah forces farewell. These forces remained under siege for more than 6 days. They then succeeded in breaking through the siege in a courageous and miraculous manner. I believe there is a Syrian statement which says that these forces left Al-Biqa' because they were obstructing operations in the mountain. They mentioned the names of seven Syrian officers and some Libyans who were killed at the hands of Fatah. This of course is not true.

But the plan demands that only Syria exist in Al-Biqa' and in the north. The Syrians began with Fatah, but they will also deal with the rest of the Palestinian organizations, including the dissidents, because they do not have a place on the Syrian political map.

[Darwish] Until last week, you, Abu 'Ammar, and Abu Jihad were talking about the hope of reaching a rapprochement with Syria. Can we deduce from what you just said that you have reached a deadlock with Syria?

[Khalaf] I believe that Syria has now made up its mind and wants to move from the phase of Fatah to the phase of the PLO. It wants to liquidate this organization once and for all and set up a pro-Syrian one so as to eliminate the idea of genuine Palestinian representation. Our people in the occupied territory and elsewhere are mature. They know the Syrian plan is to show to the whole world that the PLO is a Syrian protege. This is what the Syrians want. This, of course, would deprive the PLO of the right to comprehensively represent the Palestinians. This is what they want and what they have aimed for since the first day of the dissident movement on 10 May.

[Darwish] You must have spoken in these terms this morning during your meeting with the amir of Kuwait and during your meeting yesterday with the Algerian prime minister. What was the reply to these serious accusations, Abu Iyad?

[Khalaf] At any rate, we now have delegations in Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Baghdad. Delegations will also be sent to other Arab countries. What we heard today and yesterday from the Kuwaiti and Algerian brothers is reassuring. We are expecting practical steps from everyone, because the PLO cannot face this plan alone. Nor can the Palestinians face it alone.

What is required first is for the Palestinians everywhere to rise in defense of the PLO and say: take your hands off the PLO. The Arab nation is also required to adopt the same stand. The Arab regimes are required to clearly define their positions so we can know our path in the near future.

[Darwish] Thanks, Abu Iyad.

Syrians Threaten DFLP, Others in Al-Biqa'

JN051738 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The Syrian authorities have once again threatened the Palestinian revolution's factions and asked them to evacuate their fighters from Al-Biqa' to northern Lebanon. This time, the Syrians' threats were addressed to the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], which refused to abide by these threats. Earlier, the Syrian authorities addressed similar threats to the PFLP, DFLP, and the Palestine Liberation Front. This happened at a time when Syrian forces were besieging Fatah forces in Al-Biqa', forcing them under the threat of arms to evacuate the area leaving behind their weapons.

Addressing the threats to the DFLP, among the other factions, comes within the framework of a new attempt to fragment the revolution's factions and sow differences among them in order to serve the capitulatory design Syria is implementing against the PLO.

Our correspondent has learned that the PFLP, DFLP, and the Palestine Liberation Front insist on rejecting the Syrian orders to evacuate the Al-Biqa' valley.

'Official Source' on Explusion of Air Force Engineer

NC052116 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1915 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] An official source in the Palestinian revolution command has stated that Air Force Engineer Safwat 'Abd al-Hadi was expelled from his job in the Air Force 10 months ago because he misbehaved, evaded his duties, and failed to effectuate the task entrusted to him in Nicaragua by the command. Since his expulsion, the aformentioned engineer had not carried out any kind of work within the framework of the Palestinian Air Force.

JANA Names Fatah Air Force Dissidents

LD051346 Tripoli JANA in English 0819 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus, Dhulhijjah 28, Oct 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The command and cadre of the airforce (14) in Fatah movement have announced yesterday that they joined the new revolutionary movement within Fatah and put themselves at the disposal of its revolutionary command. A statement issued by the officers said that 'Arafat leadership reached a situaiton that is no longer bearable nor acceptable. The statement said that the revisionist leadership should be confronted. The statement was signed by:

1-Airforce engineer, Lt Colonel 'Umar Talal

2-Flt- Lt Colonel Safuf Adil

3-Flt Major Ziyad 'Ali

4-Flt Lieutenant Muhammad Haymi

5-Technician Lieutenant 'Uthman Darwish.

6-Flt. Lieutenant 'Abd al-'Aziz Rahman

7-Flt Lieutenant Zaydan Awad.

Fatah Official Says Syria Seized Fatah Property

JN051301 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Commenting on Syria's denial that it had seized the Fatah offices in Syria, Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, official in charge of information in Fatah, stated in Tripoli that Syria not only seized the Fatah offices but also the belongings of the Fatah movement. He added that Syria is still torturing Abu Usamah Muhammad, the authorized agent with the Syrian authorities, to force him to sign a document transferring Fatah's belongings to the dissidents.

Al-Qadhdhafi Said To Halt Aid to Palestinians
JN051717 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Our radio's correspondent has learned that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has decided to sever his financial aid to the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] if these fronts do not change their stands, which adhere to the PLO.

Our correspondent added that Al-Qadhdhafi asked the PFLP and the DFLP to change their stands as soon as possible or he will halt all financial aid to them.

It is recalled that the PFLP and DFLP issued a statement in the past week clearly stressing their adherence to the PLO as the sole legitimate framework for Palestinian national action.

'Abd Rabbuh on U.S. Delay of Lebanon Dialogue
LD051934 Kuwait KUNA in English 1618 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus, Oct 5 (KUNA) — A Palestinian official charged Wednesday that the United States is deliberately delaying the Lebanese national dialogue. Member of the Executive Committee and chairman of the Information Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, told KUNA that the United States is delaying the dialogue to win time for military build up. He added that the U.S. is exploiting the ceasefire to prepare for a series of wide range battles. 'Abd Rabbuh who is also the assistant secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, pointed out that his organization and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine will soon announce a joint document in which they will determine the basis to maintain the unity of the PLO and to salvage the revolution from this deteriorating situation.

KUWAIT

Algerian Premier on Gulf War, Other Topics

LD051925 Kuwait KUNA in English 1350 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 5 (KUNA) — The Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Ahmed Abdelghani said here Wednesday that his country's mediation in the war between Iraq and Iran has not failed but that it was temporarily suspended when the late Algerian foreign minister Mohamed Sidiq Ben Yahya died in an air crash while shuttling between the warring capitals.

The late foreign minister died in the crash together with some experts and advisors while aboard an Algerian airliner from Turkey to Tehran last winter in a bid to contain the war which is entering the fourth year now.

Abdelghani, who is also a Politbureau member in the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, told the board chairman and director general of KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY Birjis Hamud al-Birjis and the chief editors of the Kuwaiti daily newspapers and magazines that throughout Algeria's mediation in the Gulf war, Algeria was coordinating closely with Kuwait. President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria, Abdelghani told the top newsmen in Kuwait, was in contact with h.h. the amir of Kuwait since the first day war broke out between Iraq and Iran in an attempt to settle the dispute and bring an end to the armed hostilities.

He revealed that even after the dramatic death of the late foreign minister, Algeria kept up contacts with both hostile capitals at numerous ministerial and delegational levels and that he personally visited Tehran recently in pursuance of the efforts to contain the war. Ever since the first day of the war and up until now, consultations and coordination between Algeria and Kuwait were maintained, Abdelghani assured his listeners, adding that such perpetual contacts manifest the solid and continuously developing ties between Kuwait and Algeria.

Difficulties have emerged because of the circumstances in Iraq and Iran that have to be resolved first, he said, emphasizing "we have not lost hope."

The Algerian first minister, as his official title stands, was clearly evasive in answering the questions put to him on his country's mediation in the gulf war. When asked whether Kuwait has asked Algeria, in the name of the Gulf Cooperation Council, to mediate in the war between Iraq and Iran and whether the Kuwaiti request to Algeria embodied convincing Iran of the grave consequences of blocking Hormuz strait, he spoke of the continuous contacts between Algeria and Kuwait on the issue.

He also ignored a question on the causes of the failure of the first Algerian initiative (to end the war) and whether his country was launching a fresh initiative now, reiterating what he said earlier that the mediation has not failed and that his country needed time to regain consciousness after the death of Ben Yahya in the plane crash.

The Islamic Conference organisation, the United Nations and the nonaligned movement were all running parallel peace bids to end the war which claimed hundreds of thousands of lives on both sides and seriously wrecked the economies of the two oil countries.

But despite evading direct answers to possible success or failure of his country's voluntary mission in resolving the conflict between Iraq and Iran, the Algerian premier gave an air of optimism in an early settlement of the crisis between the two muslim neighbours.

Algeria was the initiator of the 1975 agreement between Baghdad and Tehran on the territorial waters and disputed frontiers that led to the outbreak of the war between the two in September 1980.

Abdelghani said, in reply to a question, that he had no knowledge of Israeli weapons being supplied to Iran other than what was announced by an Israeli official (former Israeli defense minister Ariel Sharon) whom Abdelghani, said, "launched the Sabra and Shatila massacres and who does not like any good to befall the Arabs."

The latest information reaching Algeria indicated that Iraq received French weapons including fighter-bombers, he said attributing the source to the French Premier Pierre Mauroy who told the Algerian officials Paris was obliged to respect its contracts with Iraq.

If the Arabs and Muslims can stop fighting each other, they will be rendering a great service to their cause and humanity at large, the Algerian premier said pointing out that weapons alone can not resolve the disputes but will only aggravate them. In this connection, Abdelghani said the Clearance of Arab Atmospheres Committee [as received] set up by the Arab League will be submitting a report to the upcoming Arab summit on its recommendations. The committee includes Algeria and Saudi Arabia.

But the Algerian premier was not in favour of an early Arab summit saying the inter-Arab conflicts and disputes make convening such a summit not worthwhile. He referred to the conflicts between Syria and Iraq, between Syria and Lebanon, between Syria and the Palestinians, between the Palestinians themselves, between Libya and its southern neighbours, between Algeria and western borders and between Egypt and the Arab states as examples of unfavourable atmospheres for an Arab summit now. The Arabs should, however, not stand with hands folded but should do their utmost to resolve whatever they can of these differences before heading for their great goal (for unity), he said.

On its part, Algeria is trying to promote the idea of resolving the Arab differences and has actually come with certain proposals towards this end, Abdelghani said but did not go into details.

Speaking concisely about his country's attitude towards the Palestinian crisis, the Algerian premier said Algeria's stand on this issue is firm and crystal-clear. "We support the Palestinians be they aggressors or victims," he stressed. Algeria hosted the 12th session of the Palestinian National Council and refrained from exercising any pressures or interference (in the deliberations) so as "to provide full freedom for the Palestinian decision because they are the most acquainted with their own case," he

said. We have to enable the Palestinian revolution to be independent and resolving their problems by themselves, he said calling for Arab support for the leadership chosen by the Palestinian people.

In his opening address to the top Kuwaiti journalists, the Algerian premier lauded Kuwait's "valuable assistance and support" for Algeria during its struggle for independence from France "without which the struggle of the Algerian people would have taken longer and claimed more losses," he said. "Frankly speaking, relations between Algeria and Kuwait are progressing satisfactorily and getting stronger every day," he said availing himself of his present official visit to Kuwait to express his gratitude for the invitation to acquaint himself with the progress and prosperity of Kuwait.

But the greater part of his comments and replies to questions was dedicated to Algeria's efforts to resolve its borders disputes with its neighbors and to developments inside Algeria and what Algiers thinks of the activities of former president Ahmed Ben Bella in France. He said Algeria's border disputes with Libya, Mauritania, Tunisia, Niger and Mali have been settled, but that talks with Morocco have stopped because Algeria refused to compromise on the question of the Western Sahara. The parties to the Western Sahara dispute are Morocco and the Polisario. Algeria is not a party to the dispute and can not establish relations with Morocco at the expense of the Saharan people. So long as they do not achieve their right, Algeria can not go far (in normalising relations with Rabat), Abdelghani said.

Abdelghani was bitterly criticial of the former president Ahmed Ban Bella whom, he said, the state honoured and granted full privileges of a former head of state yet chose to oppose the government that set him free. He accused certain Arab governments, whom he did not name, of aiding Ben Bella in his efforts to destabilise Algeria saying that Ben Bella was deposed from office and jailed by the former president Houari Boumediene because he was about to start a civil war in Algeria but did not elaborate.

Abdelghani said Algeria has, since independence, made giant strides in Arabic teaching and in promoting Islamic teaching and building new mosques throughout the country but the socialist system adopted there was in compliance with the will of the Algerian masses.

The Algerian premier said in spite of the fact that his country chose socialism as a way of life, the bulk of its trade and barter agreements are with the Western countries. Only six percent of the foreign trade is with the socialist bloc and only one percent with the Arab world.

The press meeting with the Algerian premier, which was turned to a hot [as received] press conference, was concluded by an exchange of remarks between KUNA board chairman and director general Birjis Hamud al-Birjis and the visiting Algerian official. Al-Birjis accused Algeria of the seventies and eighties of isolating itself from the rest of the Arab world and completely aligning itself with the West. He [words indistinct] of Algeria who sacrificed themselves for Algeria and of (?the Arab nation). "In all honesty and sincerity, I say that any Arab who visits Algiers is looked on with indifference," Al-Birjis said, adding "I wish Algeria returns to the Algeria of the fifties, the Algeria of the revolution and of the people not of the presidents."

Abdelghani replied defending Algeria saying that life was then different from what it is now and that the day-to-day needs of the individuals are absorbing most of his attention. He asserted, though, that Algeria considers itself an integral part of the Arab nation and will continue to take this course.

The Algerian premier was quick, however, to point out to Al-Birjis that although the KUNA top executive accused Algeria of aligning with the West, his collocutors charged Algeria with committing itself to the East during the early minutes of the meeting.

Al-Birjis wound up the meeting thanking Abdelghani on behalf of his colleagues and asking pardon for the [words indistinct] saying it was motivated by their concern of Algeria's internal and external affairs wishing Algeria and the Arab nation success and victory.

Abdelghani Leaves After Talks

LD060935 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0809 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Oct (KUNA) — Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani left Kuwait today at the end of a 4-day official visit. During his visit, Abdelghani met the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir Al-Ahmad As-Sabah, and the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh S'ad al-'Abdallah As-Sabah. The talks between Shaykh S'ad and the Algerian guest dealt with bilateral relations and their consolidation and Arab and international issues, foremost the Palestine problem, the situation in Lebanon, and the Iraqi-Iranian war. During his talks with Kuwaiti officials, Abdelghani pointed out that Algerian mediation between Iraq and Iran aimed at ending the fighting continues and that there is coordination with Kuwait on this matter.

The Algerian Prime Minister was seen off by Shaykh S'ad Al-'abdallah and many other Kuwaiti officials. A joint communique is expected to be released this evening.

Saddam Husayn Sends Message to Amir

JN051228 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1205 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Oct (INA) — Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah today received a message from President Saddam Husayn. The message was delivered by the Iraqi ambassador to Kuwait when he was received by the amir this morning and deals with the fraternal relations between the two countries and ways of promoting them.

PDRY

Chairman Telephones YAR, Syrian Presidents

GF051530 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, held a telephone conversation with Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland, following the conclusion of his visit to Syria, the Soviet Union, and Bulgaria yesterday. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad briefed him on the most important results of his visit to Syria, the Soviet Union, and Bulgaria in addition to means to bolstering the role of the two parts of Yemen in the Arab struggle opposed to imperialism and Zionism.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad also called his Brother President Hafiz al-Asad to review the current situation in the Arab region. He referred to the support provided by the Soviet and the Bulgarian leaderships to the principled stance which Syria, the Lebanese Nationalist Forces, and the Palestinian resistance movement adopt to confront U.S.-Israeli expansionism. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad also explained the position which was revealed by the leaders of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria during his talks with them denouncing the U.S. interference in Lebanon and holding that the necessary condition for ensuring the independence and the sovereignty of Lebanon is ending the U.S. aggression against Lebanon and the implementation of the resolutions which were unanimously agreed by the UN Security Council with regard to the unconditional and complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

SAUDI ARABIA

Foreign Minister On Lebanon, Reagan Plan

PM061041 London Ash-Sharq al-Awsat in Arabic 5 Oct 83 p 1

[Report on interview with Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal by Jihad al-Khazin on 4 October in New York]

[Excerpts] New York — Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has stated that President Reagan's Middle East initiative will continue to be valid as long as the U.S. President insists on it, but the initiative has recently suffered a setback.

The Saudi foreign minister talked to *Ash-Sharq al-Awsat* in an exclusive interview held at the hotel where he is staying in New York, where he is attending part of the UN General Assembly discussions.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said that the cease-fire in Lebanon is only one step and that the real test is the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Asked whether President Reagan's plan was still alive or whether it has been forgotten, the Saudi foreign minister said: "The plan will live as long as President Reagan insists on it and seriously follows it up. The real issue is U.S. ability or willingness to use its influence to bring about a withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon and prevent Israel from building settlements in the occupied territories."

Prince Sa'ud added: "The initiative suffered a major setback when the United States adopted a negative stand during the recent Security Council debate. The United States refused to condemn the building of settlements and shifted from its previous position of considering the settlements to be illegal and illegitimate to a position considering them merely an obstacle in the way of peace. This is a change which Israel will interpret as meaning that it is legitimate for it to continue to build settlements."

Asked about Walid Junblatt's declaration of a limited civil administration in the areas under the control of his forces in Ash-Shuf, Prince Sa'ud said that he had read Junblatt's declaration and saw it as an explanation of the need to provide unavailable services in the area. He added that this interpretation should be taken seriously because there is a real services problem there. However, he said, the way the declaration was made gave it other unexpected meanings.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal added: "Following our talks with the parties concerned, we have no doubt that everyone is working for a real national accord and nobody wants to do anything which may cause tension. We do not want this matter to be interpreted as an indication of ill intentions. Junblatt's statement explains the motives and we accept it, and we hope that the positive spirit which prevailed when the cease-fire was declared will continue until a national reconciliation meeting is held."

Answering another question, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said that if the Untied States wants to do something, it should exert pressure on Israel on two major issues: noninterference in Lebanese affairs and withdrawal from Lebanon.

Asked about the Syrian role in this connection, Prince Sa'ud said: Syria has an essential and major role to play not only in relation to the cease-fire but also in creating the right atmosphere for national dialogue. Israel, by making the withdrawal of its forces conditional on the withdrawal of the Syrian forces, is obstructing the national dialogue and undermining the basic principles we have been advocating, such as sovereignty of the Lebanese state and deployment of the Lebanese Army.

The cease-fire agreement, Prince al-Faysal said, is a positive move in the Arab arena and it proves that work within an Arab framework can, with good intentions, produce results.

He added: We believe in the Arab framework for settling Arab differences. The cea e-fire agreement is part of that concept which also underlines the responsibilities of foreign states, especially the United States, and deprives them of the excuse that the Arab states are not serious.

He concluded: "Since the Fes agreement the Arabs have proved they are capable of handling their issues seriously, positively, and objectively. What is required now is that the international community, and particularly the United States, shoulder its responsibilities."

Riyadh Commentator on Appeal to Lebanon
LD052244 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] The Kingdom — king, government, and people — has expressed deep sorrow and extreme concern over reports about renewed armed clashes and sniping and fighting incidents among the sons of the one Lebanese people, in addition to information, which the Kingdom denounces if true, about semisecessionist movements within the Lebanese Army. The human dimension is a basic aim of the Kingdom's moves to contain what has taken place and is taking place in the Lebanese arena. The Kingdom, to which the tragedy of the Lebanese people has been and continues to be a stunning pain to the feelings and sentiments of the Saudi citizen, realizes that the tragedy as a whole is the result of the confrontation between the Lebanese man and himself, a matter which contributed to giving (?elements) from outside the Lebanese arena the opportunity to deepen that confrontation. This is the role being undertaken by the Israeli enemy, who has become a factor of pressue on Lebanese events so that he would be able to deal with a Lebanon that is divided and defeated.

While addressing its appeal to all the Lebanese to resort to reason and to save innocent blood, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia realizes with full confidence that Lebanese national vigilance, which is now under challenging circumstances — this being a reality that has been dictated by confrontation — is strong and capable of finding the means to confront its own challenges on the basis of the national will that characterizes the Lebanese man, who is regarded as a unique example in practicing this will.

The solution of the Lebanon problem, as the Kingdom has said and reiterates, is dependent on its people. Any assistance from outside the circle of those who themselves have the problem is regarded as a supporting element and not [word indistinct]. This being the case now, the psychological background created by the years of struggle by the Lebanese man with himself must not obscure the horizons. The matter concerns the homeland and its safety, that is, the safety of the citizen. Hence the dire need that everybody should rid himself of the desire for revenge and rise above his wounds for the sake of the deeper wound, the wound of the homeland. Lebanon's national unity is an absolute necessity for closing ranks politically in accordance with one national consideration for whose sake all shall forget their differences to find suitable grounds for continuing the steadfastness of the Lebanese man before his challenge to himself. It is in the shadow of all these considerations that the appeal by the Saudi Kingdom comes to ask the brothers in Lebanon to resort to conscience and to rise above petty matters for the sake of Lebanon, in which there is no room for a new blow as it has already taken too many blows.

UAE

Rashid 'Abdallah Addresses General Assembly
GF051145 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0730 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, 5 Oct (WAKH) — The UAE has called on the international community to put an end to the crimes committed by the Zionist enemy against Arab citizens in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. It also demanded that the United States, in particular, play a role in finding a solution to the Middle East question and to the Palestinian question and undertake its responsibilities in this respect on the basis of truth and justice.

Mr Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, stressed in the speech he delivered before the 38th session of the UN General Assembly that the European states too bear particular responsibility for achieving a permanent, comprehensive, and just solution in the Middle East.

He praised efforts made to reach a cease-fire agreement in Lebanon and to initiate dialogue among the Lebanese parties in order to achieve a peaceful and just solution to the problem. He said the UAE sees the solution to the Lebanese problem as lying in the implementation of Security Council Resolution No 509 and in giving the Lebanese people the opportunity to solve their internal problems by themselves.

He also noted the crimes and violations perpetrated by the Zionist invasion authorities in Palestine and Lebanon against Islamic and Christian shrines.

Rashid 'Abdallah also called on all world powers to respect the sovereignty of the Gulf region's countries, to keep them out of superpower conflicts, and to leave the responsibility for preserving the region's security to its own countries. He affirmed his country's support for taking the necessary measures to implement the declaration making the Indian Ocean a peace zone and called for real commitment by the superpowers to this declaration.

He warned against the continuation of the war between Iraq and Iran, saying this war threatens the security and stability of the region's states and may become a pretext for superpower intervention, not to mention the huge losses it causes. He appealed to all UN member states to do their best to put a rapid end to this long war. He affirmed the readiness of the UAE, with the cooperation of its sister states in the GCC, to continue its mediation efforts in order to stop this war.

He said: We register our appreciation for Iraq's tangible response in order to end this war and reach a settlement that guarantees the rights of both parties and hope that the Islamic Republic of Iran will respond to these efforts too.

UAE President Receives Message From 'Arafat

GF051147 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat dealing with developments in the Palestinian issue in the Arab arena in general and the Lebanese arena in particular. The message was conveyed by Anis al-Khatib, PLO representative in the UAE, during meeting with the president at the Al-Khaznah rest house this morning.

Mubarak Receives Visiting Tanzanian President
NC051416 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Cairo, 5 Oct (MENA) — Muhammad Husni Mubarak received at the Al-Qubbah Republican Palace Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 1-day visit to Egypt. President Nyerere had arrived at Cairo International Airport at 1315, Cairo time, where he was received by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who escorted the great African guest to the Al-Qubbah Republican Palace. A session of official talks is scheduled to take place this evening between Presidents Mubarak and Nyerere during which they will discuss a number of international and African issues as well as issues of mutual concern. President Mubarak will host a dinner banquet this evening in honor of the guest and his delegation.

Official Talks Begin
NC051934 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 5 Oct (MENA) — The Official talks between President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere started tonight at the Al-Qubbah Republican Palace. The talks were confined to the two presidents. The talks between Mubarak and Nyerere lasted about 1 and 1/2 hours after which Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim joined the talks. The Egyptian-Tanzanian talks lasted about 2 hours and was followed by a dinner banquet that President Mubarak gave in the honor of President Nyerere and the accompanying delegation. The Tanzanian president will leave Cairo at an early hour tomorrow morning, Thursday, on his way back to his country. President Mubarak will see him off at the Al-Qubbah Republican Palace.

Nyerere Departs After Meeting
NC060726 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0610 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere held a brief meeting this morning at the Republican Palace in Al-Qubbah at the end of the African guest's visit to Egypt. After the meeting, President Mubarak bade farewell to President Nyerere at the Republican Palace. Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, then accompanied President Nyerere to Cairo Airport to see him off. The Tanzanian president arrived in Cairo yesterday on a brief 1-day visit to Egypt.

Mubarak Message on October War Victories
NC060819 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak, president of the republic and supreme commander of the Armed Forces, has addressed greetings to the officers and men of the Armed Forces on the 10th anniversary of our victories in the October War. The following is the text of his message:

Brothers, sons, officers, and men of the Armed Forces. Ten years ago the whole world watched your firm steps while you waged a victorious battle through which the Arab nation restored its dignity, rid itself of bitter defeat, and tasted victory when you stormed the Canal and hoisted Egypt's flag on its sacred territory and its pure soil. That was not something new for the Egyptian Army whose ancient and modern history has been coupled with immortal victories and admirable heroism. By virtue of its history and position, Egypt's destiny has always been that its valorous army should shoulder the responsibility of defending the area and its sacred rights. The Egyptian soldier has always been in the vanguard of the pan-Arab struggle and a true expression of Egyptian patriotism. The Egyptian soldier feels the throbbing of his nation, expresses its conscience, and makes Egypt's goals his sublime mission which represents the dearest hopes and aspirations.

The Egyptian combatant always possesses an awareness of history, a sound understanding of events, and a clear vision of goals. He fights for justice, triumphs to impose peace, and abides by humanitarian principles. He does not begin an aggression and does not seek an invasion. He is brave in defending the homeland and never fails to respond to the call. He sacrifices himself for the homeland, protects the legitimate authority, and safeguards national achievements.

Ten years have passed since the greatest military victory in our modern history during which I closely witnessed — I had the honor of joining and fighting in your ranks — examples of unique heroism and sacrifice. We will always recall these battles. We will teach our sons about these battles so that future generations may realize the scope of the heroism and sacrifices which the Egyptian soldier made when he resisted the aggression on his land and responded to his nation's call. The world was astounded by his courage which ended the myth of military superiority, eliminated the effects of the aggression, raised high the sword of justice, and renewed the hope for peace.

Your great achievement in October 1973 opened new horizons in this part of the world. It was the event whose effects left their prints on international relations and policies. The world admits that after October 1973 it became different because of several new facts presented by your glorious war and by several concepts which your glorious victory defeated.

While marking victory day, we should not forget the pure souls and blood sacrificed by our heroes in their martyrdom for God in defense of the sanctity of the homeland. We should not forget the decisionmaker of the glorious war, the late President Anwar as-Sadat. Destiny willed that he too should meet his God on the anniversary of the great victory day while he was looking forward to the complete liberation of Egypt's pure soil.

The Armed Forces' mission and responsibilities today are no less than during times of battles and fighting because the defense of right, the protection of our sacred rights, and the awarness of events are all matters providing for constant alertness and permanent preparedness to safeguard national security and consolidate the foundation of peace.

Therefore, we have a strong commitment to support the combat

efficiency and the defensive capability of the Armed Forces so that they will be the shield of the homeland and repel aggression and protect the gains which we have achieved through long and bitter struggle.

To you, the valiant sons of Egypt, I convey greetings on the glorious victory day. I am joined by the masses of our great Egyptian people who are proud of you and of your struggle. May God be with you so that your steps may always be coupled with victory. "If God helps you, none can overcome you." [verse from the Koran] God's peace and mercy be upon you.

Army Launches First Egyptian-Made Missile

NC051546 Cairo MENA in English 1520 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, Oct 5 (MENA) — Egypt launched today the first Egyptian-made anti-low-altitude aircraft missile "Hawk Eye" ('Ayn as-Saqr) which is similar to the Soviet SAM-7 missile.

The missile launching was watched by Premier Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, speaker of the People's Assembly Dr Sufi Abu Talib, speaker of the Shura (Consultative) Council Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, Defence and Military Production Minister Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah and other senior military commanders.

Some 15 Hawk Eye missiles will be launched next month to complete assessment of the missile's efficiency, commander of the Air Defence Force said. Quantitive production of this missile would start at the military factories in April to meet demands of the Air Defence Forces. Egyptian-made surface to surface missiles were also launched today. The missiles are totally designed and manufactured at the Arab industrialization authority. Four other Saqr 30 (Hawk 30), developed artillery missiles and 10 Saqr 18 (Hawk 18) missiles, a developed model of the artillery missiles, were also launched. The latter could hit targets 18 kilometers far.

Minister Comments on Missile

NC051644 Cairo MENA in English 1535 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, Oct 5 (MENA) — Deputy Premier and Defence Minister Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah said the Egyptian Armed Forces will always remain a deterrent force that realises peace and security for Egypt and the Arab nation, as peace without a deterrent force is a sort of surrender or a call for aggression.

In statements today following the launching of the first Egyptian-made anti-aircraft missile, Abu Ghazalah said the Egyptian military plants have succeeded in manufacturing the first Egyptian armoured vehicle called "Fahd". The new vehicle will be in service as of next year after going through all necessary tests, Abu Ghazalah added. Abu Ghazalah further said that Egyptian technical know-how succeeded in developing field artillery ammunition and all categories of Egyptian armoured vehicles.

In reply to a query on the size of the production of the new Egyptian anti-aircraft missile "Hawk Eye" field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said Egypt will produce more than two hundred such missiles as of next year. On whether Egypt would supply Iraq with this kind of missiles, Abu Ghazalah said "why not" adding that this matter had not been debated with Iraq but if the Iraqis request this missile Egypt would not object. On whether Egypt preferred to obtain military technology not only from the U.S. and Western countries but also from the Soviet Union, Abu Ghazalah said he believes the technology Egypt acquires currently from the Western bloc is enough for the time being.

On his assessment of Egypt as a source of armament for Arab countries and Third World states, Abu Ghazalah said Egypt had no intention to enter the armament race in the Mideast, asserting that Egypt sought to produce weapons for the sake of self defence only. Egypt is not loath to supply friendly countries with specific categories of arms, he added.

Abu Ghazalah denied knowledge of any news on agreement between the Soviet Union and Libya whereby Libya would obtain SAM-5 missiles, saying that this is the first time he heard such news.

Ghali Arrives in Stockholm for Official Talks

For Cairo coverage of the 2-day official visit to Swedenof Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, including his talks with Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom, Prime Minister Olof Palme, Immigration Minister Anita Gradin, and King Carl Gustav XVI, see the Nordic Affairs section, Sweden subsection of the 6 October Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Communique Issued on 4-5 Oct War Operations
JN051814 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Communique No 1,238 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 5 October 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Defending the sovereignty of capable Iraq, safeguarding the principles of its revolution, and protecting the Arab nation's honor and prosperous future, the victorious forces of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah continue their bold operations against the forces of the spiteful, reactionary ruling clique in Iran. The results of the activities carried out yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our brave Air Force fighter planes today carried out successful attacks and effective raids against enemy positions and troop concentrations in the northern sector of the battlefield and against enemy troop concentrations deep inside enemy territory, scoring direct hits and strong strikes, inflicting heavy losses in men and equipment, and setting fire to a number of enemy positions, equipment, and hardware stockpiles. After carrying out their mission, all our planes returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. In an attempt to rescue themselves from Khomeyni's evil regime and its tyranny, new groups of Iranians and their families have taken refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield. They have been evacuated to the rear. Our forces also destroyed one enemy personnel carrier opposite our forward positions in the same sector.

3. Two were killed, and two machineguns were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

4. One was killed, two weapons and men emplacements were destroyed and their occupants killed, and one hardware stockpile was burned down east of the Basra area.

5. The spiteful Iranian regime shelled the cities of Basra and Mandali and their suburbs Khurmal and Sayyid Sadiq yesterday evening and today, wounding two children in Sayyid Sadiq and setting fire to a number of civilian establishments in Basra and Mandali.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 October 1983

Ramadan Leaves Vienna for London 5 October
JN051224 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Vienna, 5 Oct (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and his accompanying delegation left for London today at the end of a 3-day visit to Austria.

In a statement to INA, Ramadan expressed satisfaction with the results of his talks with the Austrian side, stressing that the Austrian officials had expressed understanding for Iraq's stand on the Iraqi-Iranian war and appreciation for Iraq's initiative to end the war peacefully.

Ramadan said that he had extended an invitation to to Austrian Chancellor Dr. Fred Sinowatz from President Saddam Husayn to visit Iraq. He said that the invitation had been accepted and that its date would be set later.

The delegation accompanying Ramadan comprises Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; Qasim Ahmad Taqi, oil minister and head of the Iraqi side to the meetings of the Joint Iraqi-Austrian Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation; officials from the ministries of foreign affairs, trade, and oil; and heads of the Iraqi technical organizations.

FRG Chancellor Kohl Arrives in Amman 5 Oct

JN051636 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Amman — FRG Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl arrived in Amman this evening accompanied by his wife and an official delegation for a 3-day official visit to Jordan at the invitation of His Majesty King Husayn.

The Chancellor and Mrs Kohl were accorded an official reception. They were received by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Mrs Badran, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, the chief of staff of the Jordanian Army, and their wives, as well as the Jordanian ambassador to the FRG.

Husayn, Kohl Dinner Speeches

JN052200 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur held a dinner banquet at Basman Palace this evening in honor of Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl and Mrs Kohl. In a speech at the banquet, King Husayn said the Jordanian people, the Palestinian people, and the Arab nation are all seekers of right, justice, and peace.

His Majesty said: Despite the continued Israeli aggression, we have not lost hope of achieving peace through the application of the UN Charter and the UN Security Council resolutions, especially Resolution 242, which calls for removing the Israeli occupation and granting the Palestinian people their legitimate right to determine their own destiny on their national soil.

His Majesty King Husayn said: What increases our real fears as sincere believers in peace and justice is the phenomenon of indifference governing the world's behavior toward Israel's continued aggression against the Arabs. Israel is still getting support from many small and big countries. Germany and the European Community are called upon to adopt a responsible stand for the sake of achieving a comprehensive peace and finding a just solution to the Palestine question, which is the crux of the conflict in the region. It is the duty of Europe and the whole world to reject occupation and courageously oppose Israel's false claims and allegations.

Israel's continued aggression against Lebanon confirms the danger of its plans and designs, which threaten the neighboring Arab states. The Israeli aggression in the occupied Arab territory must not be allowed to assume horrific proportions.

The king added: The international will is being put to a real test insofar as its sincerity and ability to stop the Iraqi-Iranian war and save the countries of the region from its dangers are concerned. Iraq, on which this war was imposed as a result of the Iranian aggression against its territory, has responded to all peaceful initiatives to end this war.

In his reply speech, His Excellency Dr Kohl said that he is pleased to begin his tour of the Arab world as FRG chancellor with a visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. This, he said, is not by accident. He added: Your Majesty, for more than 30 years you have been leading your country with admirable determination, farsightedness, and courage in one of the most difficult parts of the world.

The chancellor said that he highly appreciates His Majesty King Husayn's political assessment with regard to the situation and developments in this region, which is of crucial importance to the Germans and Europeans. Dr Kohl added that the strong Jordanian-FRG relation are evident from the favored position which Jordan enjoys within the framework of our growing cooperation which, in addition to serving our mutual economic benefits, creats important humanitarian contacts which have their impact on other aspects of our relations, making them more diversified and friendly.

The chancellor said that the FRG is ready to contribute toward finding a just solution in the Middle East. He added that the solution must be based on the right to existence and security for all states of the region and the right to self-determination for the Palestinian people.

Dr Kohl said that the Middle East process must be given a push forward and that the existing obstacles to peace must also be removed. One of these obstacles, he said, is Israel's settlement policy.

Dr Kohl also spoke about the situation in Lebanon. He said: Above all, Lebanon needs national reconciliation, an end to foreign intervention, and the withdrawal of all the foreign forces which are not authorized by the Lebanese Government so Lebanon can again quickly become a free independent country whose authority covers all its territory.

The dinner banquet was attended by Crown Prince Hasan, Princess Tharwat, the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the acting president of the Senate, the speaker of the National Consultative Council, former prime ministers, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the ministers, the Jordanian ambassador to the FRG, the dean of the diplomatic corps, the ambassadors of the EEC states, and a number of civilian and military officials and their wives.

His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur had received FRG Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl and Mrs Kohl at An-Nadwah Palace this evening.

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly
JN052042 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Amman — Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim said that the credibility of any move toward peace depends on itsexpressing a clear and open stand that considers Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories illegal and illegitimate and acting to stop them. This credibility also depends on a firm stand against the Israeli practices aimed at vacating the West Bank and Gaza of their legitimate inhabitants through prearranged processes of evacuation. Al-Qasim called for an immediate and decisive measure to halt colonialist Israeli expansionism and to curb the feverish Israeli endeavors to alter the geographic, demographic, and economic features of the occupied Arab territories.

Ini a speech before the UN General Assembly this evening, Al-Qasim said that Jordan, which has endured and is still enduring the major share of the consequences of the Israeli aggression, is determined to cooperate with all sincere and objective efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace without relinquishing any legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in the land of their grandfathers.

Regrding Lebanon's situation, Al-Qasim expressed Jordan's welcome for the cease-fire which was recently achieved and for which Jordan had exerted sincere efforts. He also expressed Jordan's support for Arab and international initiatives aimed at preserving Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the unity of its people.

Regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war which has started its fourth year, Al-Qasim said that Jordan is greatly pained by the continuation of this war and stresses the need for a move by the international body to halt it and prepare the ground for solving it logically on the basis of the international law and the principles of rights and justice.

Foreign Minister Calls for Halting Jewish Settlements
JN060724 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0700 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] A report from Amman says that Jordan has directed an emergency call to the international community to immediately put an end to the establishment of Jewish settlements in the Arab occupied territories. Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim stated that the establishment of new Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank constitutes a threat to Jordan's security.

JORDAN TIMES Raps French Stalling on Etendards
JN051220 Amman Jordan Times in English 5 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Jets Against the Odds"]

[Text] Reconsideration by France of the planned shipment to Iraq of advanced warplanes, whether instrumentalised by American pressure or otherwise, is a serious mistake.

To begin with, nothing, absolutely nothing, is more sinful and shameful than the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war the way we know it. Secondly, unless the French have been bluffing right from the moment their Super Etendard jets deal with Iraq was struck, there is not one good reason for Paris not to make good its promises to Baghdad and supply the warplanes.

Iran threatens to block passage of oil from the Gulf to the West if the French allow their Exocet missiles to destroy Iranian oil installations at the Khark outlet. Fine. But who does not know that Iranian threats are one thing and what Tehran can do is another? Furthermore, Iran says it will bomb Gulf ports from which arms (not necessarily French) are shipped to Iraq. And, until recently, the U.S. was threatening retaliation if the Khomeyni regime decided to interfere in shipping in the Strait of Hormuz for any reason. So, where is the danger of the Iranian threats of late? Why are they being taken more seriously now — especially by Washington?

Iran, on the other hand, exports oil, but mainly to finance its war effort against Iraq. The Iraqis too export oil, but not as much as Iran and definitely not to continue the fighting. In the process, thousands have died and enormous resources have been wasted, simply because the ayatollahs do not care if this dangerous state of affairs and bloodshed goes on for ever.

Well, in this case, may we ask, should the world continue just looking? Could the West, and the East, be feeling happy and at ease with such a situation? Does it please France and the United States for the war mongers of Iran to continue undermining the chances of world peace and stability? Has Iraq not offered enough for a just and lasting settlement to the Gulf dispute?

Again, if it was not just a political manoeuvre by the French to ship those jets to Iraq in the first place, Paris should not hesitate to resist American or any other pressure to deliver the warplanes, and as speedily as it can to Iraq. France knows well what is at stake. It should also be aware where the real dangers of an unstoppable war lie.

Sudanese Envoy Leaves After Making Statement

JN051117 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 5 Oct 83 pp 1, 21

[Excerpts] Amman — His Majesty King Husyan received at the Royal Hashemite Court yesterday 'Umar Muhammad Yasin, ambassador at large in the Sudanese president's office. He conveyed a message to his majesty the king from President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri dealing with the current developments in the Arab arena, means to strengthen joint Arab action, and the relations between the two fraternal countries. Yasin left Amman last night.

In a statement to *Ad-Dustur*, the Sudanese envoy said that he is carrying an oral message from King Husayn in reply to President Numayri's message. He described his meeting with his majesty the king as fruitful and constructive. He said: During the meeting, we stressed the importance of bolstering Arab solidarity and settling peripheral differences so as to confront the hostile dangers and threats.

The Sudanese envoy added: During the meeting, the Sudanese and Jordanian viewpoints were identical on the importance of Lebanon's security and the PLO's unity and free and independent decisionmaking under its legitimate leadership. He said that any attempt to fragment and partition Lebanon or to weaken the PLO is a blow to the Arab issue.

Speaking about African issues and about Sudan's views on these issues, the Sudanese envoy stressed that any fragmentation of or aggression against an African country would affect the Arab cause due to the links between the Arab and African countries.

The Sudanese envoy evealed that some African countries used the actions of some Arab countries as a pretext to restore their relations with Israel in order to protect their internal security. He pointed out that Sudan has succeeded in preventing some African countries form restoring relaitons with Israel, but he did not mention these states.

Regarding the Chadian issue, the Sudanese envoy said: A settlement to the Chadian conflict necessitates a national reconciliation without armed foreign interference. He said that the Africans must settle their conflicts by themselves.

Speaking about the PLO's role toward the Palestinian question, the Sudanese envoy stressed that Sudan clearly and firmly stands alongside the PLO to strengthen its unity under Yasir 'Arafat. He said that Sudan rejects any attempt to contain, undermine, or fragment the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Asked about the most important result of his Arab tour, Yasin said: A meeting and a direct dialogue among the Arab leaders must be held. He also stressed the importance of clearing the Arab atmosphere and making it suitable for the success of the coming Arab summit which is scheduled to be held in Riyadh to bolster Arab solidarity and strengthen the Arab will.

Salim Returns, Makes Statement on U.S. Visit

NC051950 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim arrived in Beirut this evening from the United States. At the airport, Minister Salim made the following statement to our correspondent Darwish 'Ammar:

[Begin recording] [Salim] The purpose of this visit was originally to head Lebanon's delegation to the UN General Assembly. The opening of the UN General Assembly in September is an occasion that is attended by the heads of state and the foreign ministers of member-states. On this occasion, I met with all the foreign ministers of the states participating in the Multinational Force. We received full support for the Lebanese issue from all of them. I met twice with Secretary Shultz to appraise the U.S. role in helping Lebanon at this stage. The U.S. role remains the basic supporting role for the Lebanese issue. It is also supported by its partners in the Multinational Force. A large number of representatives also spoke at the UN General Assembly in support of the Lebanese Government position and Lebanon's right to remove all the illegal forces from Lebanon.

As for the U.S. position at this stage, it is to a great extent a political role, supporting Lebanon through the Arab states and the European states and directly with all the states concerned with the Lebanese issue. This supportive role is firm, because it has much support in Congress and among responsible authorities in the United States. Therefore, it is not a transient or an ambivalent role.

We are now entering a new important stage in the Lebanese issue — the stage of the start of dialogue, the stage of the cease-fire and the consolidation of the cease-fire. We, of course, discussed the issue of observers from neutral states, the question of the start of the dialogue, and the other urgent issues which now constitute the focus of Lebanese and international attention. I also met with President Husni Mubarak in Washington and coordinated with him our role and Egypt's role in Washington to receive the greatest possible support from Washington for the Lebanese issue.

I had a lengthy meeting with Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and His Highness Prince Bandar. As you know, His Highness Prince Bandar has seriously contributed to the achievement of the cease-fire agreement. We discussed some ideas, and held consultations with the other states concerned about the cease-fire and the start of the dialogue.

['Ammar] Mr Minister, regarding the start of Lebanese dialogue, have you sensed in the talks you held in the United States that the United States will seek to bring about the success of this dialogue?

[Salim] The dialogue, to a large extent, is purely a Lebanese issue. I think that all the friendly states will help Lebanon to start the dialogue. When the dialogue starts, it will become to a great extent a Lebanese national dialogue. When the Lebanese meet together in one house, they will inevitably agree on the main basis on which the future Lebanon will be built. It must be noted here that the dialogue, Lebanese agreement, and the unity of the Lebanese ranks are considered now as the main step toward the next diplomatic stage — that is to say, if the unity of the ranks in the past was an urgent issue in order to make Lebanon succeed in its task to remove all the non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon, it is today more urgent than at any other time before.

['Ammar] Mr Minister, in your press conference you mentioned that it is possible to find a formula within 6 months to remove all the foreign forces from Lebanon. What are the facts? Do you have facts that make you optimistic regarding this matter?

[Salim] It is not possible to set a date for the start of the total withdrawal of non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon. However, it is possible to say that if matters converge, they may lead to a solution and to the start of the withdrawal of the forces in a period that may take 6 months — more or less. However, there are stages which must be passed and matters which must be dealt with before we reach a stage in which we can ensure the withdrawal of all these forces from Lebanon. There are visualizations, ideas, and views, but there is no practical plan or studied scientific ideas which confirm that within 1, 2, or 3 months it will be possible to achieve results. However, the complex Lebanese situation requires a solution from the domestic, regional, and international point of view. This may take something like 6 months to reach a complete visualization [tasawur] through which it would be possible to see the withdrawal of all the non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon.

['Ammar] A final question, Mr Minister: The Lebanese feel today that there is a regional plot to fragment and partition Lebanon. Have you felt in your talks in the United States that there is a U.S. intention to work for the restoration of Lebanon's unity and cohesion?

[Salim] The Lebanese situation is very, very difficult, because it embodies a crisis in the region, the conflicts in the region, and international conflicts, which regrettably have manifested themselves in Lebanon. Therefore, the solution of the Lebanese issue is not a purely Lebanese internal matter. It requires much internal Lebanese effort, courage, and unity. It also requires much assistance from the Arab states, Arab understanding of Lebanon's situation, and some sacrifice on the part of some Arab states concerned to save Lebanon from the serious crisis gripping it. It also requires much international support. We have great international political and diplomatic support and deep understanding on the part of the United States and Europe for Lebanon's situation and for helping Lebanon to emerge from this crisis. However, Lebanon's emergence from this crisis requires full coordination and agreement among these three forces — the internal, regional, and international. [end recording]

Briefs President on Talks

NC052042 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim this evening briefed President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil on the results of the talks and meetings he had in New York with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and other Arab and foreign officials. Lebanese ambas-

sador [designate] to Switzerland Johnny 'Abduh was present during the meeting. Minister Salim this evening telephoned Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. They discussed the results of Minister Salim's talks in New York and agreed to meet tomorrow, Thursday, in this respect.

Salim, Greek Envoy Discuss Lebanese Crisis
NC061017 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] At 0945 today Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim received the Greek Ambassador to Lebanon in the presence of Ambassador Makkawi. Their talks dealt with some ideas and proposals relating to the European initiative regarding the Lebanese crisis as Greece is chairing the current EC session. They also discussed the question of neutral observers to supervise the cease-fire in the mountain.

Cabinet Reviews Developments; Shaykhani Comments
NC051245 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1157 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Dispatch by correspondent Joe Sa'adah from Presidential Palace — recorded]

[Text] The weekly Cabinet session ended at 1330 after which Information Minister Shaykhani made a statement. He said today's session was a normal one, but it was also to follow up the previous session. The Cabinet was briefed on whatever new contacts have been made concerning the question of speeding up the dialogue. The regime insists that the dialogue be held soon because the regime believes that the dialogue is the means contributing toward moving Lebanon to the shore of safety. The president told the Cabinet that he is optimistic that the date can be fixed soon if the venue problem is settled.

The Cabinet was also briefed on the preliminary results of the talks that the foreign minister held at the United Nations and in the United States. Minister Shaykhani added that the prime minister affirmed the need for removing any difficulty confronting the regime in initiating the dialogue because this will revive the Lebanese people's aspirations and will restore reassurance to them in the wake of all the new developments, particularly recent developments. Minister Shaykhani concluded his statement by saying that the Cabinet reviewed the items on its agenda and adopted the appropriate decisions.

Syria Objects to Jidda as Venue for Talks
NC051702 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The venue for the National Dialogue Conference was discussed during the Cabinet meeting today as well as at the house of U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon, who met with U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane in the presence of Rafiq al-Hariri, before al-Hariri flew to Paris.

Our correspondent has reported that efforts are being focused on resolving the problem of the venue on the grounds that Syria continues to tell its supporters not to accept Jidda as the venue. It is known that [former] President Franjiyah has no objection to going to Saudi Arabia. With regard to the international observers [of the cease-fire], there is a possibility that they will be brought only from Greece or from Greece, India, and Yugoslavia.

As for Walid Junblatt, [leader of the Progressive Socialist Party], who has returned to Athens, he has raised the idea of having Greek forces sent to Lebanon inasmuch as the negotiations on this matter are in an early phase, according to him. He told the officials there that Syria is interested in having Greek, Yugoslav, and Indian forces sent to Lebanon as observers. The ruling Greek Socialist Party has shown sympathy with the Druze issue and is critical of the role of the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon. This Greek party, however, strongly supports the PLO whose leader Yasir 'Arafat has been criticized by Junblatt.

Walid Junblatt has been quoted as having said that he intends to make a West European tour to enlist support from the socialist parties. He has told a Greek newspaper that he hopes to meet with the Italian Prime Minister in the next few days. He plans to hold meetings later with Romanian President Ceausescu and the Socialist leaders in France and Sweden as well as with Austrian chancellor Kreisky and British Labor Party Leader Neil Kinnock.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim will return from New York later today after holding consultations at the end of which he pointed out that should the U.S. Administration fail in Lebanon, the U.S. policy in the Middle East could collapse — the policy which has been the daily target of Damascus.

VOAL: Dialogue Committee To Meet in Jidda
NC051431 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The problem of designating the venue for the meeting of the National Dialogue Committee is about to be resolved. An announcement on this matter is expected to be made in the next 24 hours. Efforts made today focused on solving this problem. It appears that these efforts have achieved positive results which are expected to be announced either today or tomorrow, at the latest.

Informed government sources pointed out in this respect that the National Dialogue Committee will hold its first meeting in Jidda and that another meeting at the level of delegates will be held simultaneously in Beirut. The same sources expect the official date for the body's meeting to be designated on Thursday, 19 October [as heard] in order to give a chance to all those concerned to prepare their files.

It has been learned that those concerned with the political dialogue are now holding urgent contacts and consultations to settle the question of designating the venue and date for the body's meeting and to check the rumormongers. Within this context, Amal Movement leader lawyer Nabih Birri this afternoon received Rafiq al-Hariri who briefed him on the latest endeavors made regarding the political dialogue body meetings.

They discussed for 1 and 1/2 hours the obstacles that are hindering the convening of the meetings.

Colonel 'Akif Haydar, head of the Amal Movement's Political Bureau, who attended the meeting, told the Voice of Arab Lebanon after the meeting that the problem of designating the venue for the first meeting of the dialogue body is still unresolved. However, Colonel Haydar expected this problem to be resolved either today or tomorrow at the latest.

Security Committee Meets on Roadblock Problem

NC051440 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The Security Arrangements Committee held a meeting today during which it continued to discuss the security measures and the obstacles that are preventing the security authorities concerned from tackling the problem of the roadblocks which the Phalangist militias have been setting up on the coastal road every now and then. It has been learned that the National Salvation Front changed its representative to the committee during today's meeting.

Sources Comment on Meeting

NC052050 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The Security Arrangements Committee held its seventh meeting today with all its members attending. The meeting was held at the Trad Bank branch building which is located between Ash-Shyuwayfat and Kafr Shima. The committee members are: Army representative Jean Nasif, Lebanese Front representative Dr Jean Ghanim, Amal Movement representative Dr Ayyub Hamid, and National Salvation Front representative Wahbi Abu Fa'ur who replaced Sharif Fayyad, who will devote himself to consolidating the cease-fire and facilitating the implementation of the measures taken in this regard.

The committee did not issue a statement on its meeting. However, security sources told the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY that the conferees discussed several subjects, including the opening of new roads to facilitate the movement of the citizens, especially on the coastal road to the south, by having all the gunmen withdraw from the road and the area around it and replacing them with Internal Security Forces, so as to prevent any party from accusing another of unacceptable practices. The inhabitants in the area have asked for the deployment of Internal Security Forces in the area.

During the meeting, the question of preventing the Internal Security Forces members, who go to their villages to spend their leave or to visit with their families, from returning to their place of work was raised, because working against the Internal Security Forces contradicts the call to strengthen these forces' role. The same sources said that the committee is about to achieve a solution to the problem of the detainees and the missing persons. The Security Arrangements Committee will seek the help of the distinguished Commissioner General Hafiz Shahadah, member of the committee that is chaired by Judge Sami Yunis, to complete the gathering of information and to accelerate a solution to this issue.

The security sources added that the International Red Cross has asked that its work and the work of the Lebanese Red Cross be facilitated in the villages which were the scene of clashes, especially with regard to ensuring the dispatch of foodstuffs and supplies to the isolated villages. The Red Cross also asked that the task of the international humanitarian societies be facilitated. The question of ensuring electricity to all the Ash-Shuf villages was raised. Power is now being rationed to these villages, except the town of Dayr al-Qamar which is deprived of electric power because of the siege that is imposed on it.

As for the removal of the corpses from the areas of the fighting, the members of the International and Lebanese Red Cross will make another attempt tomorrow. The same sources said that during the meeting, it was announced that the curfew on the road between Ash-Shuwayfat and the southern suburbs [of Beirut] has been lifted for 6 hours to enable the employees and workers to move from one place to another. The committee also spent a long time dealing with some separate incidents and was able to maintain the cease-fire. The committee will meet again tomorrow.

Junblatt Forces Surrender Captured Equipment

NC051622 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The Security Arrangements Committee, which has the task of consolidating the cease-fire, continued its meetings today. It has many urgent matters on its agenda, particularly the question of Dayr al-Qamar, the issue of the detainees, and halting the attacks on the Army in the southern suburbs [of Beirut]. The Voice of Lebanon has learned from committee sources that as a result of contacts, the Junblattists have surrendered the gendarmerie jeep and the Lebanese electricity company's vehicles which they had seized in 'Aramun 3 days ago.

Meanwhile, the Red Cross has continued its work in 'Aytat, Baysur, Kayfun, and the neighboring areas. It has found some bodies.

During the meeting which ended at 1520 today, Sharif Fayyad gave up his position in the committee as representative of the [National] Salvation Front and was replaced by Wahbi Abu Fa'ur.

Al-Hariri Meets Birri in Beirut 5 October

NC051835 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Rafiq al-Hariri is still in Beirut. This morning, he visited Amal Movement leader lawyer Nabih Birri and for 2 hours discussed with him the question of the dialogue, the situation in the south, and Israeli actions in the south, including its establishment of the so-called the Shi'ite Popular Army. Later, Nabih Birri contacted [former Chamber of Deputies] Speaker 'Adil 'Usayran and briefed him on his meeting with Al-Hariri. The

REUTER news agency has quoted lawyer Birri as having said that Al-Hariri told him that the venue and date for the national dialogue committee meeting might be designated as a result of a meeting that is scheduled to take place today between Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in New York.

Shaykhani Meets With French Ambassador
NC051053 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Information and Justice Minister Roger Shaykhani received in his office at 0900 today French ambassador to Lebanon Fernand Wibeaux in a protocol visit. They reviewed the general situation and the role which the French ambassador can play in Lebanon, matters relating to the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY and the Lebanese radio French programs, and judicial affairs. The French ambassador gave a positive response and showed understanding toward Lebanon's situation.

Wadi' Haddad Leaves for Paris, Washington 5 Oct
NC051258 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] At noon today, Dr Wadi' Haddad, President al-Jumayyil's adviser for national affairs, left for Paris en route to Washington to continue the efforts aimed at removing the obstacles hampering a complete relaxation of tension.

Makkawi on Observers Team, Army Desertions
NC051256 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Dr Khalil Makkawi, acting Foreign Ministry secretary general and chief of political affairs, held a news conference at 1000 today in the foreign correspondents' hall. The news conference was attended by several foreign correspondents and journalists. Dr Makkawi outlined the government's stance regarding current political affairs.

Ambassador Makkawi spoke in English. He first outlined the reasons that led the Lebanese Government to declare its anxiety over the civilian administration establishment in Ash-Shuf. He then dealt with the question of observers and the current contacts in this respect. He said that following the opposition by Syria and the Soviet Union to the establishment of an observers team from the United Nations, discussions are underway to ensure these observers from neutral states such as India, Yugoslavia, and Greece.

Ambassador Makkawi also said:

[Begin recording in English] The third item which I should have mentioned immediately after the first one was the question that there is so much talk and fear that there is a desertion in the Army in view of what happened in Hammana, in the barracks of Hammana and what happened there. I should say — I mean those of you who do not know Hammana — Hammana is situated in an area which is controlled by the Syrians. And this barracks only have 320 elements. [end recording]

Makkawi said: In these barracks there are about 300 military men, mainly Druze. These military men are inactive such as is the case in other barracks which are under Syrian or Israeli control. They cannot be called for active service because they are not allowed to move.

Concerning the reported lack of discipline by some soldiers, this cannot be considered as desertion. In the best armies an average of 5 percent is given to elements lacking discipline. Therefore, the situation of the Army in Lebanon is considered as excellent.

Concerning the national reconciliation, Ambassador Makkawi affirmed that contacts are in progress to achieve this particularly as President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister al-Wazzan are adopting an openminded stance and are preparing for this. He said the announcement on the venue and date of the meeting will be made between today and tomorrow. He added that two meetings may be held simultaneously, one of the representatives of the parties concerned meeting in Beirut while the other will probably be held in Jidda.

Lebanese Front Meets 5 October; Leaders Comment
NC051802 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The Lebanese Front met today and focused its discussion on the Dayr al-Qamar tragedy. [Former] President Camille Sham'un said: We are working for the sake of the displaced persons and for ensuring their safety in the social, health, and security domains.

Commenting on the Syrian foreign minister's statement, Sham'un said: After a long silence, Khaddam uttered a blasphemy when he emphasized to the U.S. Secretary of State that he rejects international observers because the war in Lebanon is a civil war, disregarding the presence of the foreign forces which Syria had brought to the mountain to fight against the Lebanese Army, not to mention the role which the Syrian artillery has played.

Regarding the information about the establishment of a training center in the town of 'Anut in the Al-Kharrub region and the appointment of a civil governor in the south, President Sham'un said: According to our knowledge, there is military training in the southern area — specifically between An-Naqurah and Ra's An-Naqurah — under Israeli supervision. We are aware of nothing else.

[Phalange Party leader] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said: We discussed the possibility of staging a mammoth march in Lebanon to be matched by other marches in the countries where Lebanese are present in the world to gain access to humanity's conscience and to expose it to the Lebanese tragedy. He added: We only ask the U.S. and European forces to use the minimum of their efforts to halt the tragedy. On the question of the dialogue, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said: I am confident that there is no dispute on the basic issues — sovereignty, indepen-

dence, the withdrawal of the armed foreigners, and regarding Lebanese unity as a basis for Lebanon's survival.

Kamil al-As'ad, [speaker of the Chamber of Deputies], warned that partition will entrench itself following the start of diverse and elaborate dialogues on every anomaly and new thing. What is important is that the Lebanese Government should not abandon the Lebanese entity during the expected dialogue. To preserve this united entity, the discussion should start with the deployment of the Army in the area from which Israel has withdrawn. On the U.S. initiative, Speaker al-As'ad said that the guarantees for liberating the Lebanese territory and for safeguarding its entity are one thing and that stands and positions that are inconsistent with these guarantees are something else. Asked about the Shi'ite army in the south, Speaker al-As'ad said: This so-called Shi'ite army is only an indication of Israel's attempts to have the sons of the one people clash. Speaker al-As'ad concluded by emphasizing that the best deterrent to frustrate this plan is the vigilance of the southern people in general irrespective of their various communities.

Franjiyah on Junblatt Decision, Dialogue

NC051001 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0722 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Yesterday [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah held his weekly news conference at his palace in Zgharta.

President Franjiyah began his remarks by saying: This week fraternal Syria will celebrate the October War anniversary. I take this opportunity to offer congratulations to the honorable Syrian people, the Syrian Government, and his excellency the president — the guardian of Arab dignity.

President Franjiyah added: A severe crisis is prevailing in Lebanon's mountain area. I repeat that this crisis was fabricated by the Israeli enemy to create a sectarian climate in Lebanon which we had forgotten for scores of years. This crisis was fabricated by the Phalangist gangs that are Israeli agents and which, thanks to the well-known steadfastness of the Druze, had regrettably imposed a new status for the Lebanese Army: This Army went to the mountain to support the gangs. Lebanese history will record this initiative by the Army as the biggest legally-committed crime. This Army, which did not fire a single bullet when the enemy invaded our land, is the same Army that was entrusted with killing and destroying a Lebanese group. However, God Almighty is always on the side of righteousness.

Since we are talking about the Army, an announcement was recently issued asking for volunteers to the Al-Ansar group which was formed by the same Army. As of today, I declare my hostility to this group because it is only volunteers for the members of the Phalangist gangs and gives them a legitimate character to continue the destruction of Lebanon in Israel's interests.

All of you like me heard of and read this week about the large-scale campaign against our colleague brother Walid Junblatt because he had declared an autonomous administration in the mountain area. This crime, which according to the media was committed by Junblatt, has been existing for no less than 10 years in the areas under the Israeli gang's control. How then can we blame Walid Junblatt because he set up a council that represents all the functionaries of the honorable Druze sect and not blame the gangs which gave themselves the right of legitimacy with all the meanings of this word? Up to this day, their courts are operating, their prisons are filled with detainees, taxes are being arbitrarily imposed, anyone they want is permitted to move on the highways, and their shelling of peaceful areas depends on their will. I wonder if this is accepted by the Lebanese people while a decision to set up an autonomous administration to serve the citizens is regarded as a crime?

The following dialogue then took place between Franjiyah and the newsmen:

President Franjiyah was asked: Your Excellency, Saudi envoy Rafiq al-Harari recently visited you. Did you feel in light of what was conveyed to you that the knots are being loosened? What views have you asked him to convey?

He answered: I have been accustomed in the past not to tell you anything about the visits with which some friends honor me. All I can now say to you about the visit is that we discussed the possible venue for the meeting of the dialogue committee.

Finally, President Franjiyah was asked: The government froze the [Lebanese-Israeli] agreement; is this sufficient for starting the dialogue or do you still insist on your demand that this agreement be cancelled?

He answered: I ask why this agreement was frozen. Is it in Lebanon's interest or against it? If it is in Lebanon's interest, then the president should have the courage to ratify it. If the president is not convinced by it and feels that it has been imposed on him, then he must also have the courage to reject it. Before the agreement is cancelled, then every dialogue and every discussion of a dialogue and of a meeting is not possible in my own personal view.

Damascus: PSP Issues Statement on October War

JN052010 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] has greeted the anniversary of the October liberation war and expressed its pride in the heroic October deeds. It has also reiterated its support for Syria and the Arab people in their struggle against the Zionist enemy. The PSP statement says that this patriotic, pan-Arab war proved the bravery and efficiency of the Syrian Arab Army and 'Abd an-Nasir's Egyptian Arab Army as well as the Arab masses' determination to confront the Zionist aggression.

The statement condemns the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary conspiracies that aim at undermining the results of the October war through capitulatory moves in the region and the factional differences in Lebanon. It also asserts that struggle will continue to end the Israeli occupation and the moves to normalize relations with the Zionists. It adds that this would epitomize the meaning and implications of the glorious October war.

VOL Reports on Plight of Palestinians

NC051403 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The Syrians are in front of us and the sea is behind us, there is nothing for us to lose; we prefer to die fighting rather than drown. This was stated by Palestinian Colonel Ziyad al-Atrash in Tripoli today.

Information received by the Voice of Lebanon indicates that 'Arafat's gunmen have tightened control over the offices of the PFLP-GC — Ahmad Jibril's branch — in Al-Baddawi and Al-Barid camps. Some of 'Arafat's men have been placed in these offices and have put up pictures of 'Arafat.

The inhabitants of 'Alman in the north protested the presence of Palestinians who had intended to occupy their houses. This prompted [former] President Franjiyah to seek the help of the Syrians, who succeeded in removing the Palestinians to the (At-Turrub) region, some 2 km from 'Alman township. Franjiyah agreed with the 'Alman inhabitants that they would participate in guard duties with a view to preventing Palestinians from entering the township.

Meanwhile, [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami held contacts and met with Brigadier General Sulayman Isa, commander of the Syrian forces in the north, with a view to removing the Syrian military positions from the area of Miryatah and Sir ad-Dinniyah in order to prevent the area inhabitants from being thrown in the furnace of war.

Lieutenant Colonel Munzir Abu Ghazalah, a Palestinian military official and 'Arafat's representative to the Tripoli Coordination Committee, has expressed displeasure with the blockade imposed on the Palestinian resistance in Tripoli — the blockade that is being maintained by the Syrian forces on the camps in order to drive them to a slow death or to force them to start a battle which would rage in Tripoli and in the camps. Abu Ghazalah urged the officials in Tripoli, especially Karami, to exert efforts with the Syrians to lift the blockade stifling the Palestinians.

IDF Withdraws Tanks; 150 POW's Released

NC060704 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Yesterday, the Israelis withdrew more than 15 heavy tanks from the Al-Baruk-Kifrayya axis. Trailers were seen at midday waiting for the tanks and armored vehicles coming from Al-Baruk near the Lebanese Forces' barracks in Kifrayya before transporting them to Israel that evening. The Israelis have vacated a large military camp south of Majdal Balhis township, but maintained a gun emplacement near the camp.

Yesterday, the Israelis released from Ansar detention camp about 150 Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners of war from the Tyre and Sidon areas.

Reportage on Security Situation 6 October

VOL on North, Al-Biqa'

NC060945 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon reporters have compiled the following security report on the situation in the north and in Al-Biqa':

In Al-Biqa', intensive Syrian roadblocks have been spotted in various areas. A roadblock manned by Amal personnel was set up in 'Ayn ar-Ruhban near Hazzirta in order to stop Lebanese military personnel. In Tripoli, guarded calm continues to prevail in the quarters which were the scenes of violent clashes during the past 48 hours. Armored cars and jeeps belonging to Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] were sighted in the At-Tabbanah locality. The camps continue to observe a state of alert; Fatah armed men are still in the bunkers; and the Syrian siege is still tight.

VOL on Israeli Positions

NC060944 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Amid preoccupation with the issue of the venue and date for the meeting of the [National] Dialogue Committee, the statement by Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens to the effect that Israel is considering the possibility of closing the border on the Al-Awwali River line is drawing attention. The Israelis set up two new positions in Sidon; the first is near the St Joseph Sisters College, and the second is close to the reform school near the headquarters of the Israeli military governor. The setting up of these positions has been coupled with the establishment of an Israeli camp for training Shi'ites and Druze in Majdal Balhis.

Radio Free Lebanon Report

NC060717 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0552 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Contacts and efforts will continue today to ensure the arrival of a convoy of medicine and food in Dayr al-Qamar to help alleviate the suffering in the township. In another development, International Red Cross Committee sources revealed that a new attempt will be made today to remove the bodies of the victims of the resent massacres perpetrated on the mountain. In the security domain, tension eased in [Beirut's] southern suburbs this morning. The area experienced a tense night as the result of the leftists' and foreigners' escalation of their attacks. Sniper fire and intensive gunfire volleys were directed toward positions of the Lebanese Army, particularly in the area of the flour mills, the post office, and Mar Mikhayil.

Meanwhile, the Junblattist and foreign gunmen continue to besiege Dayr al-Qamar township and to direct sniper fire atits access roads in order to prevent the arrival of food, medicine, and water to the town. The officials of the Red Cross, Caritas, and the civil defense continue to exert efforts to send an aid convoy into Dayr al-Qamar.

Last night in the north, the Syrians reinforced with men and

equipment their seige of the Palestinian Al-Baddawi camp. Meanwhile, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] stressed the PLO's determination to defend itself with all of its strength. Abu Iyad said he believes that the Syrians will occupy the Al-Biqa' and the north, while the Israelis will be in control of southern Lebanon. He accused the Syrians of masterminding plans for striking at the PLO, after having struck at Fatah.

VOH Radio on Major Haddad Health Condition

JN060650 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 0550 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] A hospital spokesman says that free Lebanese leader Major Sa'd Haddad is feeling well and will probably be discharged from the hospital by tomorrow. The hospital spokesman said: He feels very good. He took his car and toured Haifa today, driving himself. That should tell you everything about his condition. Hospital spokesman said that the major was exhausted and had been admitted for tests.

Press on U.S. Policy, Junblatt Statement

NC060753 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Press review]

[Excerpt] An editorial in *An-Nahar* calls for the need to minimize Lebanese fears and to give some importance to U.S. comprehensive calculations. If the United States, as the paper says, believes there is a danger resulting from the growing Syrian role outside the Syrian border, it undoubtedly believes the large danger lies in the Soviet and Palestinian roles, as well as in the extremist roles in Lebanon and in the area. The United States believes these roles are dangerous not only for Israel, but also for Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, the Gulf, Iraq, and all U.S. friends. This danger is the main concern of the United States. It is a direct threat to U.S. interests. The primary source of this danger will be the failure of the U.S. role in Lebanon. Therefore, the United States is determined to succeed because Lebanon constitutes the high dam behind which the United States checks the flow of water of dangerous positions.

The paper notes that the Lebanese and the area's people wonder where U.S. policy has reached. The paper carries the U.S. response and cites Mr McFarlane and senior White House officials. The United States has principles in its policy toward Lebanon similar to the Lebanese principles. The foremost of these principles is that Lebanon is an independent homeland and that it will be sovereign over all of its territory with a strong regime and a strong army.

However, the Lebanese people's only fear — which the United States has acknowledged — is that the United States may be pursuing in Lebanon a policy of unlimited time as demonstrated by the 18 month period given to the U.S. President for deploying the Marines in Lebanon, while Lebanon is daily awaiting a solution and peace. The paper concludes by saying: Nevertheless, all U.S. statements to Lebanese officials in Beirut and in Washington call for confidence in Lebanon's salvation, dissipate all fears, and invite the Lebanese people to depend on U.S. principles toward the future of the high dam — Lebanon.

As-Safir deals with the news conference given by Walid Junblatt in Athens yesterday. Junblatt affirmed the need for reaching a political accord in Lebanon in order to draft a new national charter. He affirmed that national accord is indispensable for consolidating the regime and the cease-fire. Junblatt also affirmed, according to the paper, that he will attend the dialogue conference whose venue will possibly be in Tunis, Saudi Arabia, or Geneva. Junblatt stressed that Lebanon's partition should not be permitted under any circumstances. He strongly rejected the Lebanese-Israeli May accord, but accepted the Israeli security demands.

Junblatt Leaves Greece, Arrives in Italy

For continuing reportage on the visit by Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt to Greece and his 6 October arrival in Rome for talks with Italian officials, see the Greece and Italy sections of the 6 October Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Khaddam Meets Saudi, Lebanese Envoys in New York
JN051745 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text]Our correspondent Basim al-Mu'allim reports from Washington that Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam left New York today for Damascus after delaying his departure for 12 hours because of an important meeting he held with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; Marwan Hamadah, envoy of the National Salvation Front; and Hani Salam who represented former Lebanese Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam. Agreement was reached with the Lebanese envoy [Wadi' Haddad]to form a preparatory committee to draw up a work program for the national dialogue committee on the future of Lebanon.

Damascus on U.S. Intentions Concerning Lebanon
JN051606 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text]Gentlemen, there have been increasing statements by U.S. officials about Lebanon and the commitment to the principles declared by President Ronald Reagan concerning Lebanon. The principles declared by the U.S. President concerning Lebanon are summed up in the establishment of a strong central government, the achievement of the withdrawal of all the foreign forces from Lebanese territories, and the building of a strong army. Morris Draper, who has played a leading role in the U.S. presidential mission to the Middle East, also summed up these principles by saying: We seek a stabilized Lebanon which is liberated from the foreign forces and which can maintain security and provide opportunities for all its communities under a strong national institution, including a strong army.

Although the United States has not been able to achieve any of these objectives, it still talks about them, the U.S. role in the Middle East, and President Reagan's peace efforts. A glance at the situation in Lebanon 16 months later shows that the declared U.S. objectives in Lebanon are far from achieveable.

The central government which they wanted to be strong and dominant has failed to extend its authority beyond Ba'abda, Suq al-Gharb, and some quarters of Beirut. This is because the government wagered on the United States and fell in the trap of the U.S.-Israeli agreement.

The Israeli forces, which have entered Lebanon with a green light from the United States, have taken up positions on the Al-Awwali River line in southern Lebanon. They are entrenching themselves on the ground and controlling all the affairs of the Lebanese areas between the Al-Awwali River and the Palestinian border, thereby trying to fulfill the dreams of the Elders of Zion who wanted the border of the Jewish state to be at the Al-Awwali River. The United States is not making any real effort to evict the Israeli invasion forces from Lebanon. On the contrary, it is working against the withdrawal of these forces. It has increased military and economic aid to Israel and intensified its political support for Israel in international forums.

As for the strong Lebanese Army, it is very regrettable indeed that U.S. aid is not intended to rehabilitate this army so it can defend the Lebanese homeland and liberate its territory from the invaders, but to suppress the people and dominate their nationalist forces and turn them into an instrument of oppression and terrorism against the people and a means to establish a regime linked with the United States and cooperative with Israel. The heroism of this army against the masses of the people in western Beirut and the southern suburb is the best proof of what the United States wants.

The United States keeps drumming on the subject of Lebanon and the foreign forces despite its knowledge and that of the Lebanese rulers that the subject of the withdrawal of forces depends on forcing the Israeli forces to withdraw from the Lebanese territories under UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509. This is becaue the withdrawal of the Syrian forces will not constitute a problem between Syria and Lebanon once the Israeli invasion forces have withdrawn unconditionally without making any gains or prejudicing the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon and the security of Lebanon, Syria, and the rest of the Arab countries. When Israel withdraws, the real beginning of solving the Lebanese problems will have been attained.

However, the United States does not want to see the real door to the solution of the crisis, but wants to beat round the bush and place the cart before the horse. As long as this is the position of the United States, its efforts cannot contribute to the solution of the Lebanese crisis. Moreover, the Lebanese crisis is not everything in the region. It is an extension of the real crisis, which the United States wants to avoid; namely, the question of the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people and the liberation of all the Arab territories which are occupied by Israel. Middle East peace cannot be achieved without tackling this central issue which has been occupying the world for more than 35 years.

Qatari Foreign Minister Leaves Damascus 5 Oct
JN051303 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus — At 1215 today, Qatari Foreign Minister [Title as heard] Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad Al Thani left Damascus following a 3-day visit to Syria, during which he met President Hafiz al-Asad.

He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs; the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; the Qatari ambassador in Damascus, and the embassy staff.

Arens Testifies Before Knesset Committee

Long-Term Goals in Lebanon

TA051145 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens today said Israel's long-term goals in Lebanon are to implement the agreement with the Lebanese Government and to pull the IDF out of that country in the wake of assurances that the Lebanese Government would prevent hostile terrorist activities against Israel. Until this goal is achieved, Israel will maintain a buffer zone based on the IDF's presence and will proceed with its efforts to prevent the terrorists from reorganizing in the areas north of the Al-Awwali River. The defense minister made these remarks to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that two representatives of the Alignment on the committee, Mordekhay Gur and Yosi Sarid, called on the government to seek an arrangement with Syria.

'Immediate Objectives' in Lebanon

TA051755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Report by Knesset Affairs correspondent Arye Golan — recorded]

[Excerpt] At today's session of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, MK Yosef Sarid said that there is no choice but to recognize the legitimacy of Syria's interests in Lebanon. Let Syria be the policeman in Lebanon, and let it also worry about the security arrangements in the southern strip. Sarid warned: Without an understanding with Syria, we will remain in Lebanon for another 1,000 years, but if we have an understanding with it, we will leave Lebanon within several weeks.

In response, Defense Minister Moshe Arens stated Israel's three immediate objectives in Lebanon: to get the Druze to expel the terrorists from the territory we evacuated; to prevent the expansion of the areas where the Druze and Christians are fighting; and to strike at the terrorists wherever we can find them.

Sealing of Al-Awwali Line

TA051841 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens has said one of the options Israel is considering is sealing off the Al-Awwali River line in Lebanon. He was speaking to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

Release of Druze Hostages

TA060713 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 6 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Qiryat Shemona — Defence Minister Moshe Arens is dealing with the request of Israeli Druse that he try to obtain the release of Lebanese Druse women and children kidnapped by Christian militias.

Uri Lubrani, coordinator of government activities in Lebanon, has sent a telegram to this effect to Shaykh Amin Tarif, spiritual leader of Israeli Druse.

Meanwhile, the Israel Defence Forces has recently completed the distribution of thousands of blankets to Christian and Moslem refugees who reached Southern Lebanon from Beirut and Ash-Shuf.

A survey conducted by the IDF's civil administration in Lebanon in cooperation with the local authorities has determined that there are 20,000 refugees in Tyre, Sidon, Jazzin, and Nab'ah.

Security Aid From U.S.

TA051236 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The minister of defense has said no official request has yet been submitted to the United States to change the terms of security aid, and the Cabinet has yet to discuss the issue and decide upon it. However, Minister Arens did confirm that a verbal proposal was raised to decrease security aid by $400 million and set it at $1.3 billion, all of it as a grant. Moshe Arens said this in reply to a question by MK Shim'on Peres at a meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

Arrival of 2,000 Palestinians Reported in Lebanon

TA051139 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The number of terrorists in Lebanon has increased over the last few weeks. Our correspondent Aharon Barne'a reports that some 2,000 terrorists have arrived in Lebanon in the last few weeks, most of them from Tunis, South Yemen, and Sudan. Most of the new arrivals are 'Arafat supporters, and they reached the Tripoli area by sea. In total, there are approximately 10,000 terrorists in Lebanon at present, half of them in the Tripoli area and about 1,000 in Beirut.

The number of terrorists in the Ash-Shuf area has dropped to 600 since the cease-fire. Our correspondent notes that the terrorists' deployment in Lebanon has undergone a real change in the last few weeks due to the fighting in the Ash-Shuf area and fears of a confrontation between 'Arafat loyalists and the Syrian Army.

MNF Aircraft, Civilian Planes Flying Close

TA051918 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Over the past few days, the fighter aircraft taking off from the ships of the Multinational Force off the Lebanese coast, mainly those of the 6th Fleet, have been endangering civilian airplanes flying to and from Israel. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus has learned that these fighter aircraft have been crossing — especially during the busy morning hours — the flight paths to and from Israel, and that they have not been coordinating their flights with the flight controllers in Israel and Cyprus who are responsible for the area.

U.S. Stand on Pact With Lebanon Said Wavering

TA060914 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 6 Oct 83 p 1

["Exclusive" report from the United States by 'Uzi Benziman]

[Excerpt] Washington — Despite its public and official adherence to the critical nature of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, Washington has in the last few days signalled that it is ready to go back on this position.

Administration officials note that Syria persists in its demand to cancel the Israeli-Lebanese agreement. Syria raised this demand as a condition for the cease-fire agreement during the negotiations, but the United States rejected it. However, ever since the cease-fire was implemented, the Syrians have been telling the Americans that the cancellation of the agreement with Israel would be a condition for the achievement of an internal settlement in Lebanon. Publicly, the United States continues to adhere to this agreement. However, the Syrian demand has been relayed to Israel without U.S. endorsement but along with the question: What solution would Israel suggest in order to achieve an internal settlement in Lebanon? The tone used in relaying the Syrian demands to Israel apparently suggests that the United States has begun to come to terms with the Syrian demand. The United States wants to guarantee the stability of Al-Jumayyil's regime as long as the Lebanese president demonstrates willingness to compromise with other Lebanese factions. To this end the United States may be ready to sacrifice the Israeli-Lebanese agreement if Israel does not come up with any other feasible solution.

Concern Noted

TA060952 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 6 Oct 83 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Israel has notified the United States that it will take a serious view of any attempt by the Lebanese Government to go back on its agreement with Israel. In political contacts with the U.S. Administration, Jerusalem emphasized that it holds the United States responsible for the honoring and future implementation of the agreement.

Jerusalem's position developed in the wake of an announcement issued by the director general of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry yesterday to the effect that his country may go back on the agreement with Israel within the framework of the reconciliation talks.

Fears are increasing in Jerusalem that Syria may become a dominant factor in the reconciliation talks scheduled to open in Lebanon shortly and that the Lebanese Government might sacrifice the agreement with Israel, even in the preliminary contacts behind the scenes, despite the soothing announcements by Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil that he intends to honor the agreement with Israel.

DAVAR on 'Lessons' of Lebanon Cease-Fire Accord

TA041403 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 4 Oct 83 p 9

[Commentary by Yehoshu'a Tadmor: "The Pressure on Lebanon — A Dangerous Precedent for Israel"]

[Excerpts] U.S. apologies cannot cover up the facts. Though several more days will pass before a clear picture emerges of the nature of the Lebanese, Syrian, Druze, and other decisions made with Saudi mediation and U.S. pressure in the final stages, it is now evident that this picture differs from the one that appeared in the later stages of the mediation and negotiations. It turns out that Saudi pressure, applied by Ambassador Bandar, was exerted on Lebanon — more than on Syria — to get it to soften its opposition to certain clauses of the cease-fire agreement and to the composition of the conciliation committee. And if this was the situation when U.S. Ambassador Robert McFarlane put U.S. weight behind this proposal and presented it to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, then Israel has good reason for concern.

The picture emerging is grave: An important Arab oil state like Saudi Arabia, which has longstanding traditional ties with Lebanon, intervenes in a war in which the aggressors are the Syrians and their allies to achieve a cease-fire. The intervention ends behind the scenes with brutal pressure on a small and defeated country like Lebanon, which is powerless to continue fighting. In the final stages, the United States joins in and exerts pressure of its own in matters that will actually determine Lebanon's future as an independent and sovereign state.

Saudi Arabia had its own reasons for intervening quickly to achieve an agreement. As for the United States, it got entangled in an inconvenient situation over Lebanon: On Capitol Hill, President Reagan's hands were tied because the Vietnam syndrome is still alive. As a result, U.S. representatives were in a hurry, and they worked for a cease-fire and conciliation agreement as fast as they could. President al-Jumayyil's government thus is accorded minority status in the conciliation committee, in which Syria and its supporters have the advantage.

The danger lies in the precedent and the way it was achieved. The Saudis and the Americans, seemingly fair mediators, suddenly and at the last minute twisted Lebanon's arm and endangered its future, which is in any case uncertain. In a different situation, when Washington finds itself in distress in the Middle East, who knows what its leaders will do. Will they not try to "soften" or "break" Israel, be it to achieve a cease-fire or to reach agreement on terms of political surrender? Such things have been

known to happen. Therefore, Israel should learn a lesson and avoid allowing the situation to dangerously deteriorate into war so that it does not fall victim to U.S. pressures, mediation moves, and helplessness which could result in serious harm.

Egyptian Charge Explains Stand on Arrested Sailors

TA061020 Tel Aviv Yedi'ot Aharonot in Hebrew 6 Oct 83 p 5

[Report by Semadar Peri]

[Text] "All the Israeli sailors who entered prohibited areas in the Red Sea were warned three times before they were arrested by the Egyptian police. International law stipulates that foreigners — and not just Israeli tourists — cannot enter our territorial waters. This flurry of arrests is nothing new and does not reflect a hardening of the Egyptian position but the enforcement of Egyptian sovereignty over its territory." This was stated by the Egyptian Charge D'affaires Muhammad Basyuni.

Commenting on the recent arrest of Israelis sailing in the Red Sea, Basyuni said that tourists, including Israelis, may sail as much as they please. However, they should honor the regulation stipulating that they should steer 1 km clear of the Egyptian coast during the day and 2 km during the night.

"Anyone approaching the coast by mistake will be warned three times by our Coast Guard. Only those who do not heed these warnings will be arrested," Basyuni said.

He added: "Those who want to approach the Sinai coast by sea must apply to the Egyptian Consulate in Elat for a permit. I do not understand the reason for the big fuss in Israel. What would you do if an Egyptian ship entered the port of Ashdod without a permit? International law also applies to you. After all, you also arrested Bedouins who crossed the border without permission, and you even sent them to prison, and Egypt did not lodge a protest about this."

Sharir Appeals to Egypt

TA051907 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Report by Li'ora Mori'el — recorded]

[Text] Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir came to Elat this afternoon to open the winter tourist season which began officially today. Sharir called on Egypt to allow its citizens to come freely to Israel, as befits the peace treaty. This was said in reaction to the cancellation of a visit by a group of Copts last week.

Sharir also referred to the recent arrests of several sailing boats and fishing trawlers which have strayed to Egyptian territory from Elat. These arrests of Israeli sailors and fishermen might harm all tourism to Elat, said Sharir, because they cause unease among tourists who may wish to visit. In the past months there have been 10 incidents culminating in the arrests near Coral Island, just south of Elat on the Red Sea. Sharir called on his Egyptian colleague Muhammad Shafiq Isma'il [name as heard] to bring this fact to the Egyptian authorities.

On Sunday, because of coalition problems, Sharir had cancelled his trip abroad and did not participate in the world tourism association congress where he was to have met with the Egyptian minister.

Ben-Elisar Criticizes Egyptian Decision on Envoy

TA060638 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Interview with Chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee and former Ambassador to Egypt Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar in the studio — live]

[Text] [Qoren] How do things look 2 and 1/2 years after the peace treaty? Are you satisfied with what is happening between us and Egypt?

[Ben-Elisar] No, in all honesty, I am not satisfied. Anyone would find it difficult to be satisfied. Our relations with Egypt have reached a very low mark and are in fact frozen. This is due to an Egyptian decision.

[Qoren] Defense Minister Moshe Arens voiced similar sentiments a few days ago, whereas Mubarak said in Washington a few days ago that the Egyptian people will not tolerate the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv. Do you feel the blame for this is borne equally, or is Israel the only one to blame for this?

[Ben-Elisar] I think Israel is not at all to blame. I believe the Egyptians, by which I mean the Egyptian Government, decided not to send their ambassador back to Israel, at least not at this stage. I was very sorry to read that the conditions for his return are growing, with yet other preconditions being added periodically. With all the respect I have for President Mubarak, the view that the Egyptian people would not accept the return of the ambassador to Israel is unacceptable to me. I think the Egyptian people want peace and desire relations, while a number of leaders and politicians want the relations to be exacerbated, frozen.

Haifa Publishers Buy 60,000 Books Through Egypt

TA051834 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Report by Yo'el Dar — recorded]

[Excerpt] Apparently the chilly political relations between Israel and Egypt do not affect cultural ties. Egyptian authorities, for example, allowed publishers from Haifa to visit Cairo and buy more than 60,000 books. I asked poet Wushd al-Madi, one of the organizers of Arab Book Week, which opens in Haifa in 10 days, if the Egyptians had created any difficulties for him.

[Al-Madi] This year the Egyptians did not create any difficulties for us regarding the import of books from Egypt. On the contrary, for the first time we succeeded in importing for the Arab Book Week this year — directly, via an Egyptian importer — all the books we bought there. Also, through him, we succeeded in importing books not just from Egypt, but also from other Arab states.

It is true that Egypt is the heart of the Arab people, and that without Egypt it is hard to have any cultural activity. Because of this Egypt has ties with the other Arab countries, and therefore we also succeeded in bringing books from Kuwait, Jordan, and Iraq, as well as from Egypt for Arab Book Week.

Knesset Speaker Announces Support for Shamir

TA060540 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor has announced that he will vote for the new government when it is submitted to the Knesset on Monday. He told a gathering of Keren Hayesod fundraisers that he is disappointed that he and the other five coalition members failed to bring about the formation of a national unity government. Both Yitzhaq Shamir and Shim'on Peres tried sincerely, Savidor said, but there were demagogues on both sides who raised obstacles.

[Begin Savidor recording] Now we shall have a government on a narrow majority in the Knesset, whether it be 62 or 64, and you know when you are depending on all these splinter groups and small factions, thank God, in the previous Knesset we had 23 of them. Now we have only nine, but every one reminds me of a tail wagging the dog. It is not the dog wagging the tail, but the tail is wagging the dog. I feel that a government must be responsible before the Knesset. We are the sovereign body. Now we have a government-in-interim, which is not responsible for the Knesset at all, and they are not actually daring to address themselves to the basic problems that we are facing, and therefore I am supporting this narrow government, although I do not believe that it will be capable of solving the problems that are grieving our country at this moment. [end recording]

Savidor's announcement assures Prime Minister-Designate Shamir of at least 62, out of the 120, Knesset votes on Monday, when the House convenes to approve the new government.

Savidor's Liberal colleagues, who also wanted a national unity government, have already announced that they will vote for the new government. It is likely that the other two, Mordekhay Ben-Porat and Yiga'el Hurvitz, will also support Shamir.

Shamir Informs Herzog of Cabinet Formation

TA061131 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1126 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Prime Minister-Designate Yitzhaq Shamir has told the president that he has been able to form a Cabinet. Our correspondent reports that Minister Shamir called President Herzog this morning and told him that he will also submit this notification in writing. The two men agreed that after the Cabinet ministers aresworn in at the Knesset next week, the Cabinet members will be presented to the president.

Assures Tehiya About Settlements

TA061116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Minister Shamir has said that the Tehiya's settlement plan is actually the same as that of the government. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that Minister Shamir made these remarks to leaders of the Tehiya Movement during a meeting this morning. They asked him to reiterate the government's settlement policy in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. Minister Shamir told them that the Cabinet he will head will proceed with the outgoing Cabinet's settlement plan and will settle 100,000 Jews in Judaea and Samaria in the next few years.

Companies Selling Agricultural Equipment to PRC

TA061001 Tel Aviv Yedi'ot Aharonot in Hebrew 6 Oct 83 pp 1, 6

[Report by Jerusalem's economic correspondent Yisra'el Tomer]

[Excerpt] Several Israeli companies have been selling agricultural equipment, particularly irrigation systems, to the PRC. Rafi Glick, an official at the Israeli Exports Institute, made this disclosure to Jerusalem-based economic correspondents yesterday during a tour of the "Agritech" agricultural fair in Tel Aviv. It seems that the PRC authorities have no qualms about buying Israeli-made equipment, despite the fact that there are no diplomatic relations between the two countries, on the condition that the deals are made through companies that are not registered in Israel. Israeli experts also go to the PRC to instruct the Chinese on how to install the agricultural equipment and how to use sophisticated agricultural methods.

Briefs

New Southern Commander — Major General Moshe Bar-Kolhba has completed his service as commander of the Armored Corps, and tomorrow he will be appointed commander of the Southern Command. The IDF spokesman reported that with this change the Armored Corps command will have been dismantled and its functions transferred to the commander of the tank force and the commander of the ground forces. Major General Hayim Erez will complete his service as commander of the Southern Command on Friday. He will take a course and afterward be appointed to another position in the IDF. Our military correspondent reports that the commander of the Armored Corps will be Brigadier General 'Amos Katz. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 5 Oct 83 TA]

Ground Forces Commander — Major General Dan Shomron will today be appointed the commander of the Ground Forces Command. The new command will incorporate the combat forces, including the Armored Corps, the Engineering Corps, the Artillery Corps, the Paratroopers and the Infantry. However, no agreement has yet been reached regarding General Shomron's authority; he is supposed to be subordinate to the General Staff Command and its various branches. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 6 Oct 83 TA]

ALGERIA

Bendjedid, Nyerere End Talks, Hold Dinner

LD051028 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] The official Algerian-Tanzanian talks ended this evening in Algiers with a private meeting between Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere. After the talks President Chadli Bendjedid gave a dinner in honor of the Tanzanian president, which was attended by members of the Political Bureau and government and members of the Algerian and Tanzanian delegations.

Nyerere on African Liberation

EA051719 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Algiers: President Nyerere has said that firm struggle is the only way of liberating the African Continent.

In an interview with the ALGERIAN NEWS AGENCY last night Mwalimu said the problems facing attempts to liberate Africa will be solved through struggle. He called on all able countries to support the struggle morally and materially.

On the establishment of a new economic order in the world President Nyerere expressed his concern that this step will not be achieved soon. Mwalimu said that this aim is hampered by economic disparities between nations. He explained that the liberation struggle in developing countries is divided into two parts. The first part is the nationalist struggle against colonialism, while the second is achievement of economic independence.

President Nyerere left Algiers today for Cairo for a 1-day visit to Egypt.

Tanzanian President Leaves 5 Oct

LD051406 Algiers APS in English 1010 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Algiers, 5-10-83 (APS) — Tanzania President Julius Nyerere left here this morning following a friendship and work visit to Algeria. President Nyerere arrived in Algiers on Monday and held talks with President Chadli Bendjedid and members of the government.

Communique on Nyerere Visit

LD051951 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] At the end of President Nyerere's friendly and working visit to Algeria, a press communique was published this evening. It indicates that the talks between the two presidents took place in an atmosphere of fraternal feelings, friendship, and mutual understanding and dealt both with the consolidation of bilateral relations and the development of the international situation.

Regarding bilateral relations, the two presidents expressed their satisfaction with the growing friendship between the two countries and reiterated their determination to continue and develop their fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation. It has been learned that the second session of the Algerian-Tanzanian mixed commission will meet in Tanzania before the end of the currect year.

Regarding the international situation, the two presidents expressed their deep concern with the worsening of tension in various regions of the world and particularly in Africa and the Middle East. They condemned the military interventions and bellicose and aggressive actions against the legitimate aspirations of the people to freedom, independence, and progress.

The two presidents thus reiterated their choice of African unity and their attachment to the OAU.

The press communique also indicates that President Nyerere has invited President Chadli Bendjedid to pay a visit to the United Republic of Tanzania and that the invitation has been accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be decided later.

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly

LD051812 Algiers APS in English 1500 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Algiers, 5-10-83 (APS) — The Western Sahara question and its settlment in compliance with clear dispositions laid down both by the UN and the Organization of African Unity remains the main concern of the international community currently meeting on the occasion of the UN General Assembly in New York.

It goes without saying that for the search for peace and stability in the region, favourable condition to a sincere and open cooperation, Algeria will always bring the [word indistinct] help, as it proved in the past its permanent availability to bring points of view together and promote dialogue, the Algerian foreign minister, Dr. Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi said yesterday before the UN General Assembly. "It is in our conviction that Great Maghreb offers the privileged frame for such a reconciliation and provides all conditions to the settlement of the Western Sahara conflict". "We believe in the positive good neighbouring policy he said and we are working out for it faithfully, with responsibility and perseverance. The basic imperatives of security and cooperation will be achieved thanks to it and only for it, at the regional scale, in all peoples' interest, in the respect of everybody's identity and options and for the collective improved condition."

This Algerian position conforms to Africa's and the international community's effort. The question is that we hope once again to overcome psychological blockadings which, for the time being, don't serve anybody's interests, neither interests of the Moroccan and Saharan peoples.

LIBYA

UN Envoy Addresses Nonaligned Group Meeting

LD051717 Tripoli JANA in English 1418 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] New York, Dhulhijah 28, Oct 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The resident Jamahiriyah delegate at the U.N. said that the Non-Aligned Movement is passing a critical stage pointing out that in the past recent years there has been a wide campaign by imperialist forces against the movement's countries in order to abort their independence and non-alignment.

In a speech at a meeting of the U.N. non-aligned group, he said the colonialist campaign against the non-aligned countries started by attacking the regional organization and groups in an attempt to disperse and undermine them.

He said the direct intervention of the forces of evil against the peoples of Latin America and Africa by sending the warships to the Middle East and Mediterranean in order to threaten and blockade the non-aligned countries.

These threats and military exercises are mainly aimed at creating more tension and undermining detente and peaceful coexistence.

He pointed out that the policy of non-alignment does not mean to be neutral in the confrontation of colonialist powers because then non-alignment loses its grounds as anti-colonialist and anti-racist force.

He questioned how could the movement be neutral towards the issue of Palestine and [passage indistinct] among the non-aligned countries especially those producing raw materials is essential and stressed the need for a constructive dialogue between the North and South based on the interests of the Non-aligned Movement's nations. He added that the attempts to undermine and paralyze the role of the U.N. is very grave pointing out that the imperialist forces ignore the U.N. role and try to impose solutions by force through the Multi-national Forces, Rapid Deployment Forces and despatching warships. He stressed that the Jamahiriyah believes in the non-aligned policy and the importance of the movement as well as the necessity to increase its efficiency in order to become a powerful movement to achieve just peace.

GUNT Committee Denounces French 'Intervention'

LD051402 Tripoli JANA in English 0823 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Paris, Dhulhijah 28, Oct 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The coordination committee of the Chadian legitimate National Unity Government [GUNT] denounced in a statement distributed here yesterday, the French intervention into Chad and said the role of the French forces in Chad is aimed to back and protest rebel Habre's clique in Ndjamena fromfalling as well as to stop the advance of the Chadian popular revolutionary forces. The shameful role of the French Government, it said, is quite clear following the intervention of the French Air Force against the positions of the popular revolutionary forces last September.

MOROCCO

Crown Prince Comments on Franco-African Summit

LD051657 Rabat MAP in English 1228 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Rabat Oct 5 (MAP) — Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed flew home this Wednesday morning coming from Vittel where he had led the Moroccan delegation to the 10th French-African conference.

Addressing the conference on Tuesday, Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed first explained that King Hassan II of Morocco was to take part in this 10th French-African conference, but could not do so at the last moment because of health reasons.

Crown prince then tackled the political problems facing the African Continent mainly the war in Chad and the conflict in the Sahara.

Regarding Chad, Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed reaffirmed that Morocco remains respectful of its commitments and hopes this 10th French-African conference would reach a solution likely to put an end to the conflict in this war-torn country.

Evoking the Sahara problem, the crown prince first recalled that unlike other countries in Africa and Asia, Morocco was partitioned into several zones with different judicial statutes and submitted to the French, the Spanish, or even the international influence.

In 1956, he added, Morocco recovered a great part of its territory and started negotiations for the liberation of the still colonized territories with the occupying power, namely Spain.

These negotiations partly materialized as the provinces of Tarfaya and Sidi Ifni were returned to Morocco.

I do not want to evoke here the case of Sebta and Mellilia which are still under Spanish domination.

Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed then recalled the process that led the liberation of the Moroccan southern provinces indicating that Morocco had thought that the problem was definitely settled, but unfortunately some were not sharing the same opinion and imposed on Morocco what is today called the Sahara conflict.

"We suffered a war that we did not want and we made all we could, even at the most criticial moments, to limit the conflict with a view to avoid an adventure whose extent or consequences remained unforeseen", pointed Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed adding that Africa was nonetheless divided and the Organization of African Unity was about to split.

"Aware of its responsibilities towards his African brethren, being deeply attached to the continent's unity, and responding to the request of a number of brotherly and friendly heads of states, King Hassan II himself proposed in Nairobi in June 1981 the

solution of a self-determination referendum, a proposal that unanimously endorsed by the African summit", underlined Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed before reaffirming that "Morocco solemnly declares that it wants the referendum...and is willing to grant all facilities to all observers, wherever they come from, so that there will be a cease-fire and a just, equitable, sincere, and loyal consultation".

Outlining that "Morocco solemnly commits itself to respect the results of the referendum," the crown prince pointed out that Morocco had made all these steps to safeguard the interests of Africa and the unity of its organization.

After the closing of the tenth French-African conference, Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed and his accompanying delegation werereceived by President of France Francois Mitterrand. Earlier, the crown prince had met with the President of Congo Sassou-Nguesso, the President of Senegal Abdou Diouf, the President of Guinea Sekou Toure, the head of state of the Ivory Coast Houphouet-Boigny and the President of Equatorial Guinea Obiang Nguema.

These various meetings focuses on Morocco's relations with each of these African countries as well as with current situation in the continent.

The Moroccan delegation included the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta, the Minister of Information, Youth and Sports Abdelouahid Belkeziz, the King's adviser Ahmed Reda Guedira, and the Ambassador of Morocco to France and to the Vatican Yousef ben Abbes.

KENYA

Moi Pardons Secret Election Meeting Arrestees

EA051757 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Live relay of President Daniel arap Moi's speech during the opening of the Nairobi International Show in Jamhuri Park, Nairobi]

[Excerpt] Ladies and gentlemen, for the 20th time, since independence, we are gathered to witness the Nairobi international show, which has been held at this venue every year. The success of the show has to a large measure depended on the support of people from all walks of life, including the organizers, exhibitors and viewers. As in the past, the Jamhuri Park, which is reputed to be one of the finest show grounds in the Commonwealth will continue to offer exhibitors, both local and foreign, the atmosphere and facilities which make the show truly international. Although it is customary, on many occasions, for arena events to steal the limelight, this show symbolizes and portrays the fundamental components of Kenya's economic structure and progress. One of these, is the crucial part played by agriculture in most of our economic activities. Agriculture is the prime mover for most of our agro-based manufacturing industries which form the basis of Kenya's greater industrial expansion in the future. And I thank the minister for having done his homework despite the fact that he is licking the wounds of the elections. [applause]

Equally important, as a basic ingredient of our economy are the government policies which are geared to fostering a mixed economy. Under these policies we have not only striven to create a balance between public and private enterprises, but we have also given recognition to the part played by the inflow of foreign private capital investments. This blend of interaction is evidently on display at the show today. This year's Nairobi international show comes at a time when the government is about to launch our next five-year national development plan. We are, therefore, on the threshold of a new chapter in our social-economic development process. On this important occasion in our national calendar of events, we should not only focus our attention on farming, but also on specific economic policies and strategies geared towards our future progress and prosperity. I wish, therefore, to make a few observations in this regard.

Self-sufficiency in basic food supplies remains one of my governments fundamental objectives. As most of you are aware, the Food and Agricultural Organization, that is FAO, is concerned that the food production in developing countries over the last 10 years has been declining, while the population in these countries has been increasing steadily. I am glad to say that since we started translating the 1981 sessional paper on national food policy into action, we have been able to achieve self-sufficiency in most foodstuffs, especially maize, which is the staple food for the majority of our people.

This also means that with more determination on the part of our farmers, self-sufficiency can be achieved in respect of wheat and rice.

Turning to the livestock industry, I am glad to note the successful completion of the first two phases of our livestock development program in the marginal and semi-arid ranching areas at a cost of 82 million shillings. The program has increased livestock production and expanded beef marketing in these areas. The third phase in our livestock development program will focus on a more intensive production system in the potential areas. But in all fields of livestock husbandry, whether thinking in terms of meat or of milk, there is still room for improvement, and this calls for a change in the attitudes of some of our farmers. Why for example, should a farmer persist in rearing large numbers of animals instead of a smaller unit of more productive stock. Farmers should take maximum advantage of our programs for disease control, artificial insemination services, and the network of veterinary clinical centers which are available in their areas. They must accept the fact that livestock development as an industry calls for continuous modernization. It is through such an acceptance that they stand to reap maximum benefits of our existing milk collecting and marketing facilities in addition to the assistance we offer to ranchers.

In the past, I have taken the opportunity of agricultural shows to speak on the problem of loan repayments. I find it necessary to do so again while the government is committed to extending credit facilities to our farmers, it must be appreciated that nowhere in the world can loan arrangements be sustained without due repayment of such loans. Credit system is an essential feature of modern agriculture. Accordingly, the government has created and expanded the flow of credits to meet this end. Those for whom this service is intended should not undermine its objectives and effectiveness by failure to honor agreements.

Finally, the country has just gone through a hectic period of parliamentary and civic elections which has been followed with the appointment of my new government last weekend. It is my hope that those who have been elected as representatives of the people will strive to unite and strengthen our country in the spirit of peace, love, and unity. It is now my great pleasure to declare the Nairobi International Show, 1983 formally open. [lengthy applause]

[Moi starts speaking in Swahili] I would also like to congratulate all officials in the country for whatever they did. I would also like us to avoid all hostilities. And at this point I would like to say that all those arrested at secret meetings, in the evenings and at night, in their houses, and are awaiting to appear in court: I order that those cases should be withdrawn, with the exception of murder cases. [applause] The murder cases, I cannot withdraw at all. Because as a man of peace, I want citizens to live in peace. But the cases against those who were hatching election secrets: those ones should be released. I am ordering the attorney-general, to start withdrawing the cases with effect from tomorrow.

CHAD

Habre Welcomes Goukouni, Others for Reunion Talks

LD0060944 Paris Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Hissein Habre has broken his silence 24 hours after the end of the Vitell Summit. The Chadian President has chosen France Inter on which to express himself. First, the French-African summit was finally quite positive, he says. It is true that in a way Hissein Habre had his legitimacy as head of state confirmed by nearly 40 African countries. Second, I agree to negotiate with my old enemy Goukouni Oueddei. Hissein Habre speaks exclusively to France Inter with Ulysee Gosset:

[Begin Habre recording] The constant position of the Chadian Government is in favor of concord among the Chadian people. We have always acted in that direction. I have to tell you that I have already met several opposition Chadians. Moreover, Goukouni was supposed to come to Libreville, but he did not come for his own reasons. However, whether it is Goukouni or whether it is the others, Chadians are always welcome and we are always prepared to meet them in Ndjamena or elsewhere, though principally in Ndjamena, which is still better. What is perhaps new is the fact that everybody wants this reunion between Chadians, this reconciliation around the Chadian government, to take place as rapidly as possibly. [end recording]

Finally, the third point: This national reconciliation, this reunion, will be effected under the aegis of the OAU. Here also Hissein Habre is the winner. He does not harbor any illusions about the effectiveness of the OAU — it is going to take time to organize a roundtable, in the meantime Hissein Habre remains the sole master on board.

Details National Accord Stance

LD0060954 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The French-African summit at Vittel has made at least one person happy — Chadian President Hissein Habre. Of course, as Francois Mitterrand repeated yesterday, the role of such a summit is not to make decisions but to establish contacts and to start dialogues, in order to seek solutions. There was, however, great disappointment the other evening at Vittel in the absence of any joint statement on Chad. As for Hissein Habre, he left the summit strengthened in his role as the sole legitimate representative of the Chadian people. A possible solution to the conflict was handed back to the OAU, a forum that is totally paralyzed by differences between its members.

Ulysse Gosset held a lengthy conversation with the Chadian president exclusively for France Inter. I propose that you now listen to the important parts of Hissein Habre's declarations. The Chadian president, as you are going to hear, remains constant: he is fighting for his country's territorial integrity.

[Begin recording] [Habre] Our position remains unchanged, because there is an international aspect to this affair. Unquestionably the most important aspect is Libya's occupation of Chad by force of arms. Moreover, Vittel emphasized the respect of Chad's territorial integrity. What are we talking about? We are speaking about the solution that must be found between the Chadian Government and the Libyan Government. Consequently, there is absolutely no change in our stance. We still consider that the fundamental problem is the occupation of our country and that a solution to this must be found. We can only find that solution with Libya.

[Gosset] Do you believe in the OAU, Mr President, as President Mitterrand said?

[Habre] We know the OAU; we know its difficulties and its contradictions. Despite all that, if the OAU can contribute something positive in Chad's favor, that would be a good thing. But we do not harbor illusions: our objective is for Chad to be able to live in peace within the borders inherited through colonialization, borders that are internationally recognized. We want concord between the people of Chad? we want to attain these objectives as far as possible by peaceful means. The door is open and dialogue is sought.

[Gosset] Are you not satisfied to see negotiations dragging on, in that such negotiations would force you to share power in Ndjamena? That is a question everyone is asking.

[Habre] No, I say to you frankly that contrary to what one might imagine, we do not have a particular taste for power and we do not think that we have to monopolize the power. Moreover that is not the case at the moment. On the contrary, if we say that we are available for anything that would help restore Chad's rights and which would favor national concord, we mean that we are available in all loyalty and sincerity. Moreover, it is in our interest, in Chad's interest, that the problem does not drag on. [end recording]

President Hissein Habre states in particular that he is prepared to meet his rival Goukouni Oueddei, who is currently allied to the Libyans.

Soumaila Calls Summit 'Undeniably Positive'

AB051707 Paris AFP in English 1645 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Ndjamena, Oct 5 (AFP) — The Chadian authorities today said the results of the two-day Franco-African summit in Vittel, France, were "undeniably positive," even though the 38 participants could not agree on a common position on how to resolve the Chadian conflict. Chadian Information Minister Mahamat Soumaila said the summit, which ended yesterday, had succeeded because it had provided an opportunity for Chadian President Hissein Habre to express his agreement "in principle" to negotiate Chadian political reconciliation with "all Chadians." Asked whether Mr Habre's expressed willingness to negotiate with the Chadian opposition forces of ex-President Goukouni Oueddei, previously described as a "puppet in the pay of Libya," meant that the Ndjamena regime had softened its position, the information minister said "no".

"What the Chadian Government is seeking is peace and Chadian territorial integrity, and any solution which would reestablish this Chadian integrity is always our goal," he said.

The Ndjamena government has repeatedly affirmed its opposition to negotiating with representatives of Mr Goukouni's Transitional Government of National Unity, and calls the ex-president ousted from the capital in June last year by Mr Habre "a poor guy manipulated by Tripoli." For Ndjamena, the Chadian authorities' opposite number in peace talks should be Libya. But Mr Soumaila noted that summit meetings were not the appropriate type of gathering to solve the Chadian problem, which he said pitted the "expansionist regime" of Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi against Chad. He said that Libya remained determined to continue its occupation of "half of Chadian territory" and that "only force" could push Tripoli to evacuate its men and material. Libya has controlled the Aozou Strip on the Libyan-Chadian border since 1973. The Chadian news agency ATP, in a reference to the lack of general consensus at the summit owing to disagreements between right-wing and left-wing states, commented that "some African leaders had cobbled together ridiculous projects which aimed to resolve the conflict without incriminating Libya, the main party."

The information minister particularly mentioned Congo and Benin for always playing an "overall negative role" in Chad, by expressing their support for Col al-Qadhdhdafi.

An informed source said that President Habre could return to Chad on Friday.

CONGO

Sassou-Nguesso Discusses Chad Conflict

AB051607 Dakar PANA in French 1430 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Brazzaville, 5 Oct (ACI/PANA) — "I have no problems with Hissein Habre. If the need arises (within the framework of a negotiated settlement on Chad) we are ready to meet him," stated Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

According to the CONGOLESE INFORMATION AGENCY (ACI) special correspondent in Vittel in a interview that he granted to the world press on Tuesday during the 10th Franco-African summit at a casino in Vittel, President Sassou-Nguesso stated that a solution to the Chadian conflict should take into consideration specific Chadian realities. Col Sassou-Nguesso also stated that President Sekou Toure's proposal calling on his counterparts to do everything possible to help Chad end the hostilities is part of the initiative taken by the Congolese Government during the 20th anniversary celebrations of the "Trois Glorieuses" [refers to the popular uprising of 13, 14, and 15 August 1963]. "Since then," he said, "we have increased contacts, and consequently, we can only support the Guinean proposal."

The Congolese president also stated that his recent visit to Tripoli gave him the neat impression that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and Goukouni Oueddei of the Transitional National Union Government support a solution negotiated through the OAU.

President Sassou-Nguesso also took the opportunity to reassert that he did not go to Tripoli to take a message.

Finally, Col Sassou-Nguesso said that he could not adopt Hissein Habre's uncompromising stand and that he hoped for the withdrawal of all forces of intervention from Chad so that the people of that country can settle their problems between themselves without any external interference.

On Tuesday, President Sassou-Nguesso also held discussions for more than 45 minutes with President Francois Mitterrand with whom he must have discussed his contacts and efforts for peace and reconciliation in Chad.

Afterward, he held talks with Presidents Obiang Nguema of Equatorial Guinea, Omar Bongo of Gabon, and Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast. The Congolese head of state also held talks on Monday with Thomas Sankara, his Upper Voltan counterpart.

The Chadian conflict was at the center of all the meetings. Congo is one of the few African countries to have taken a stand on the Chadian issue.

GABON

President Bongo Comments on Chad Negotiations

AB051720 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1230 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The 10th French-African summit ended yesterday in Vittel. Chad, Western Sahara, and Namibia dominated the conference. Our special correspondents in Vittel met Gabonese president Omar Bongo. Chad dominated this interview. President Bongo, as you know, is one of those who is preoccupied by the Chadian war. His country, Gabon, is chairman of the OAU committee on Chad. Listen to the Gabonese head of state:

[Begin recording] The Chadian problem is an African problem, and it concerns Africa. Those of us who were at the conference spoke like Africans attending a conference. We can not say that we spoke on behalf of Africa. It remains now to contact the current OAU chairman who, in view of President Hissein Habre's willingness to negotiate, will nominate countries to carry out the mediations. These countries will be joined by the OAU chairman himself and President al-Qadhdhafi, whose stand we know already. Like France, he too wants the war to stop and guns to stop thundering. If it is admitted that President Hissein Habre is prepared to negotiate, it is, therefore, the duty of Hissein Habre and the OAU chairman to designate the countries to carry out the mediations between all the sons of Chad. Of course, the chairmanship of such a committee, I believe, should go to the current OAU chairman. [end recording]

After this meeting with our colleagues, Omar Bongo left Paris for Beijing. The Gabonese head of state will tomorrow begin a 4-day official visit to the PRC at the invitation of his Chinese counterpart Li Xiannian. This is the fifth time that the father of the Gabonese renovation has paid an official visit to China.

RWANDA

President Meets Leaders, Egyptian Envoy in France

EA051943 Kigali Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpt] At the Franco-African summit at Vittel President of the Republic, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, yesterday met his Burundi and Zaire counterparts, Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, and Marshal Mobutuo Sese Seko, who are partners withRwanda in the Economic Community of Great Lakes Countries. Their discussions dealt with matters of common interest.

President Habyarimana then received Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr Butrus Ghali, who gave him a message of solidarity and friendship from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. The Egyptian president, he explained, has invited President Habyarimana to visit Egypt, a visit which will give a new impetus to the vital friendship between our two countries. The Egyptian minister also hoped that relations between Kigali and Cairo will be strengthened, in particular in the technical, diplomatic,and trade spheres.

GHANA

Saudi Aid on Hydroelectric Project Expected

AB060830 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The authorities in Saudi Arabia have expressed their readiness to help Ghana in the constructio of the Bui hydroelectric project in the Brong Ahafo region. This assurance is the result of talks in Jidda between a five-man Ghana delegation and King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Saud. This was announced at a news conference in Accra by the secretary for works and housing, Dr Abubakar Alhassan, who led the Ghana delegation to Saudi Arabia. He said as a follow-up, another delegation will leave for Saudi Arabia before the end of the year to finalize arrangements concerning the Bui project, the third in the country. Dr Alhassan said the delegation also discussed Saudi assistance in other projects such as agriculture, trade, fuel, and power and road construction. Also discussed were African and world issues, especially Arab land occupied by Israel. The delegation met with the ambassadors of other Arab countries including Kuwait and Iraq.

According to the secretary, the Ghana team delivered a special message from the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] chairman, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, to King Fahd. Other members of the delegation, which has since returned home, were Alhaji Yakubu Sale, Tolon Na [chieftaincy title] and member of the Judicial Council; Alhaji Dauda Otoo, president of the Ghana Muslims Representative Council; Mocktar Mustapha of the PNDC Press Secretariat; and Alhaji Yisi Bajura, director of the (Anbairiya) Islamic Institute at Tamale. The delegation led Ghana's contingent to this year's Hadj pilgrimage.

GUINEA

Sekou Toure Suggests Heeding Habre's Call

AB051700 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The Chadian conflict was mainly discussed during the deliberations of the French-African summit in Vittel which ended yesterday, Tuesday afternoon. The opening of the summit was marked by an urgent appeal made by President Ahmed Sekou Toure, supreme leader of the revolution, for talks with a view to finding a solution to the war which has been shaking this country.

President Ahmed Sekou Toure, dean of the African heads of state, seized the opportunity to suggest to all those who wish to do so to examine the ways and means of heeding the call of the Chadian head of state, Hissein Habre. In fact, the Chadian head of state asked his counterparts meeting at Vittel to together seek a solution so that his country may be reunited. French President Francois Mitterrand took note of the call by President Ahmed Sekou Toure. In reference to Chad, Mitterrand asked the Africans to hurry up and give the much needed friendly and serious advice and insisted that the basic principle be observed in the search for any solution, that is, the territorial integrity of the country. Unofficial talks began on Monday evening and continued late in the night. Besides, the French president held private talks on Tuesday morning with the Chadian president for an hour outside of the summit meeting. Immediately after his meeting with Hissein Habre, Francois Mitterrand met Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso. The French head of state had already met the Upper Voltan leader, Thomas Sankara, and the Liberian leader, Samuel Kanyon Doe, on Monday.

A few hours before the closing of the summit, the African heads of state met yesterday afternoon to look for an initial solution to the Chadian conflict through national reconciliation. President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who took the initiative to launch the discussion on the Chad issue in Vittel, has since Monday met with the heads of state attending the summit. The 10th Vittel summit ended yesterday afternoon, that is Tuesday afternoon. The important role played by the supreme leader of the revolution, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, one of the prominent figures at the meeting, is unanimously acknowledged by all.

The beginning of a dialogue between the two warring parties will surely ensure the preservation of the territorial integrity of the Chadian nation and the unity of the Chadian people. This is mainly what the leader of the Guinean revolution emphasized at Vittel. He once again distinguished himself by his praiseworthy stand in favor of peace and unity between men and peoples.

IVORY COAST

PRC Agricultural Scientists Visit 4 Oct

AB051130 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Excerpt] A delegation of PRC scientists led by Prof (Wang Zungdao), chairman of the Southern China Tropical Crop Academy, arrived in our country this morning. The main purpose of the trip is to inspect projects related to scientific research, especially in the sphere of agriculture. Doctor Balla Keita will grant an audience to the delegation this afternoon at his ministry.

LIBERIA

Doe Returns, Decries Teaching of Socialism

AB052100 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The head of state, Commander in Chief [CIC] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has said from now on, Liberia has a real chance to promote genuine national unity. Speaking in the parlor of the Executive Mansion upon his arrival from New York and France, the head of state said Liberia cannot achieve this objective by fostering ideologies which threaten the national interest of the state. He said the People's Redemption Council [PRC] Government is aware of attempts by certain misguided individuals to indoctrinate the young people with Marxist and socialist teachings in institutions of higher learning, adding some even continue to defy the PRC Government ban on political activities and insist on organizing cadet fans movements.

Concerning violence in the schools of Liberia, C/C Doe said from now on the PRC Government will hold school authorities responsible, and especially university authorities, for accommodating and harboring individuals who attempt to teach socialism in whatever form to the young people of Liberia. On discipline in schools, he said the Education Ministry will be held responsible for any further attempt to aid or abet socialist or ideologies alien to the Liberian way of life in institutions of learning in the country. He urged parents to take note that the PRC will not hesitate to deal drastically with any incidents of unrest on campuses designed to destroy the peace and tranquillity of the nation. Head of State Doe said the path to a new Liberia must be based on democracy, discipline, and moral decency. He said immediately upon assuming power, the PRC appointed to positions of trust in government individuals who claimed to be revolutionary leaders and who claimed to have had the interests of the country at heart. But he said many of these so-called revolutionary leaders turned out to be disappointments to the government and to the people of Liberia. A number of them proved inefficient and corrupt.

On the question of returning the country to civilian rule, Head of State Doe said he briefed the American leader, President Reagan, on progress the government has made and is still making toward constitutional rule in Liberia in 1985. He said the American President also expressed sympathetic understanding for the government's concern toward achieving economic recovery and pledged America's continued support of the PRC Government in its endeavor for national reconstruction.

MALI

Traore Comments on Results of Vittel Summit

AB051320 Bamako Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The 10th conference of heads of state of France and Africa ended last night. During the summit, President Moussa Traore made a proposal on the Chadian problem which was the main issue examined at the Vittel meeting. The head of state suggested that a meeting, with possible Algerian mediation, should be held among all the parties concerned in a neutral country. But we learned late last night that the 39 participants in the summit parted without reaching a consensus on a final declaration on Chad. This was announced at a joint press conference after deliberations by Guinean President Sekou Toure who initiated the draft resolution. However let's take stock of yesterday's activities with our special correspondent Daouda N'diaye.

Conderning Chad, the main matter discussed here in Vittel, the summit appealed to the fighting parties to reconcile their differences. The summit is waiting for initiatives, especially from the OAU. You notice then that there were no developments concerning the Chadian issue despite the proposals that were made earlier. But Vittel '83 is after all a success in regard to all the issues discussed.

General Moussa Traore, president of the republic, who will fly back home on Sunday, draws the following conclusions on the 10th French-African summit:

[Begin Moussa Traore recording] As you know, French-African summits are informal and remain a forum for the exchange of ideas between the participants. They provide the best opportunities for discussions among countries which have the same concerns. The Vittel summit was a very useful meeting. We discussed economic issues, especially the present acute economic crisis in the world, as well as political and multilateral cooperation. Also, the talks I had with President Francois Mitterrand enabled us to emphasize the need to strengthen the already fruitful cooperation, existing between our two countries.

As far as conclusions are concerned, the Vittel meeting, like the previous one, is an informal meeting but undoubtedly enriching. The gatherings do not constitute constitutional meetings and such meetings are not of an institutional nature in terms of making decisions or adopting resolutions. I seize the opportunity which is offered to me to thank President Mitterrand, and the French Government and people, for the particularly warm reception given me in Vittel as well as in Paris. [end recording]

NIGER

Reportage on Attempted Coup in Niamey

Airport Reported Closed

AB061040 Paris AFP in French 1023 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Abidjan, 6 Oct (AFP) — The Niamey International Airport has been closed to traffic since this morning, it has been learned from airline circles in Abidjan. No reason was given for the closure and no duration was given, the sources indicates.

Attempted Coup 'Overpowered'

AB061158 Paris AFP in French 1137 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Niamey, 6 Oct (AFP) — An attempted coup d'etat, which was limited and very quickly overpowered, took place in Niamey on Wednesday night, according to many well-informed sources. The identity of the instigators is not known, nor if there were any casualties. Automatic weapons were heard early Thursday morning, between 0330 and 0530, near the presidency of the republic and the Army headquarters. Head of state Seyni Kountche, who participated in the French-African summit in Vittel, left Paris this morning before the news was heard in the French capital. He is on the plane carrying the Upper Voltan President Thomas Sankara to Ouagadougou. The plane was scheduled to stop over in Algiers.

Prime Minister Addresses Nation

AB061220 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Address to the nation by Prime Minister Oumarou Mamane; delivered in Niamey — live]

[Text] People of Niger, my dear countrymen, on the night of 5 October 1983, a coup attempt was foiled by the National Armed Forces loyal to Brigadier General Seyni Kountche, chairman of

the Supreme Military Council [CMS] and head of state. Taking advantage of the absence of the head of state, a group of armed men thought they could easily take over power. Thanks to the vigilance and the patriotism of the National Armed Forces, the situation was brought under control and order was restored. Consequently, the CMS and the government call for the vigilance of all the people of Niger to bar the way to all enemies of the nation. We ask the people to remain calm and to resume their normal activities. Long live the National Armed Forces! Long live Niger!

NIGERIA

Police Issue Statement on Arrests in Oyo, Ondo

AB0521555 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The Nigerian police today issued a statement on the situation in Oyo and Ondo States with regard to arrests and detentions of persons. According the statement, 1,190 people were arrested for alleged murder and arson in Oyo State. Out of this number 1,063 were released on bail while the remaining 127 are still being held for alleged murder. The statement points out that 52 persons were murdered in the state as a result of the disturbances, while 387 houses and 159 vehicles were either burned or damaged. With regard to Ondo State, the statement said that 368 people were arrested for alleged offenses of murder and arson. It adds that all those arrested have been released except the 13 persons arrested during the recent disturbances at Okeigboi, in which two policemen lost their lives.

On the reason why the 127 people arrested for alleged murder in Oyo State were still under detention, the police drew attention to a constitutional provision which excludes persons arrested or detained for a capital offense from being released after 24 hours. The police further explained that it was practically impossible to complete investigations into cases of murder within 24 hours because of its complex nature. It finally appealed to the mass media to avoid sensationalizing out of proportion matters in which human lives were lost.

Meanwhile, the assistant commissioner of police in charge of the Criminal Investigations Department in Ondo State, Mr C.I. Dunwon, said the state's former commissioner for finance, Chief Reuben Fasoranti was arrested for alleged unlawful possession of dangerous weapons and not on the suspicion of murder or arson. He told newsmen in Akure that during a search of Chief Fasoranti's residence, 2 pistols, 2 (?dane) guns, 1 double-barreled gun, and 18 locally-made spears were recovered from him.

TOGO

Eyadema, Sekou Toure on Chad Situation

AB0508120 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The 10th summit of the heads of state of France and Africa ended this evening in Vittel. This summit, which was dominated by the Chadian problem, enabled the opening of a dialogue between supporters of Ndjamena and those in favor of negotiations on the same footing with the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT]. All the participants, including Chadian President Hissein Habre, spoke in favor of dialogue between Chadians and of the territorial integrity of Chad. At the summit, several heads of state expressed their views on this Chadian conflict. Among these heads of state are, in particular, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the republic, and Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure. First, let us listen to President Eyadema when he recalled Togo's stand on this Chadian conflict.

[Begin Eyadema recording] I know a lot of things about the Chadian problem because when President Hissein Habre himself was in the Maquis, Togo's stand did not change. We always worked toward making the then GUNT President Goukouni extend the hand of reconciliation to all the Chadian cadres, in particular to President Hissein Habre. You know very well that it is not from outside that one can expect to be helped in the building of a country. When one is assisted from outside, this leads to destruction. You also know of the proverb which says that when a wall has no crack, lizards cannot enter it in the evening. The wall, at the moment, has a crack. What I mean is that the intervention of foreign forces today is due to these cadres. If these cadres were united, as all the heads of state have been urging for a long time now, if there were unity internally, they would have been able to understand one another and to look in the same direction, toward the economic development. It is because the people are divided today we are witnessing the intervention of foreign forces. During this conference, we tried urgently to do everything, in conjunction with OAU efforts of course, to find a solution so that these cadres would be able to assemble at the negotiation and reconciliation table, and so that Chad would be able to recover its peace and stability in order to be able to think about its economic development. This is because if it's easy to destroy, it is not at all easy to rebuild. [end recording]

As for Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, he revealed that President Habre is prepared to negotiate with his Chadian brothers:

[Begin Sekou Toure recording] Mr Hissein Habre affirmed his total availability to talk to all Chadians with a view to achieving a political unity in Chad, a requisite for peace for the Chadian people. I must stress this sentence which is an unquestionable political stand. This is why Guinea asked the conference to take this call into consideration and to give Chadians the necessary assistance toward this reconciliation. [end recording]

UPPER VOLTA

Minister Denounces Teachers Union 'Agitation'

AB0508501 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Statement issued by Emmanuel Dadjouari, minister of national education, arts, and culture in response to the National Trade Union of Upper Voltan African Teachers [SNEAHV] press communique released in Ouagadougou on 28 September]

[Text] I have the honor of acknowledging receipt of your press communique and of keeping you informed of the following.

Only the minister of national education, arts, and culture has the ability to appreciate the needs and goals set for the Upper Voltan educational system because of the specific knowledge he has concerning problems facing Upper Voltan schools and the revolutionary path he is pursuing. No trade union leader or any other person can better appreciate the situation than he. Your organization's hostility toward the National Revolutionary Council [CNR] does not exempt you from showing the basic courtesy you owe to your ministry. In this connection, I draw your attention to the opening speech, the general report, and the motions adopted on national politics at your 28th congress. Moreover, this hostility which was shown very early both before and after the 4 August 1983 revolution, with defamatory statements taken up by the international press, exempts you from looking for pretexts toreaffirm it. The union agitation which was maintained by classical pretexts of arbitrary transfers is a scarecrow that could disturb the reactionary and antipopular government, which the leaders and the bandits of the SNEAHV in turns courted, entertained, and then betrayed.

On its part, the government of the CNR will not haggle over the right of Upper Voltan children to be educated. The fatherland or death. We shall overcome.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives USSR, SDAR Ambassadors

MB0060609 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received Vadim Loginov, ambassador of the Soviet Union, and (Ahmed Sueilem Abdelahri), ambassador of the SDAR, in Luanda yesterday. The SDAR ambassador delivered a personal message from President Mohamed Abdelaziz to the Angolan head of state.

Soviet Friendship Union Official Begins Visit

MB050833 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Zinaida Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, arrived in Luanda last night for a 2-day official visit to our country. At the 4 February International Airport, Zinaida Kruglova expressed her satisfaction at visiting our country, saying it will enable her to ascertain Angola's cultural development. Zinaida Kruglova, who is also a member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, will be received this morning by Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, secretary of the Central Committee for External Relations, and Comrade Ruth Neto, secretary general of the Organization of Angolan Women. On her visit to Angola the Soviet official is accompanied by (German Guirou), secretary general of the Soviet Society for Friendship With African Countries.

GDR, USSR Condemn Pretoria's War of Aggression

MB050809 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The international community continues its strong condemnation of the acts of aggression by the Pretoria racist regime against the People's Republic of Angola and of the support it gives to the UNITA criminal gangs. In a press conference given the day before yesterday, the ambassador of the GDR accredited to Luanda condemned the policy of aggression and destabilization followed by the Pretoria racist regime against Angola and demanded the cessation of military or any other support to South Africa by the Western powers. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has reiterated its solidarity with the Angolan people during a meeting in Moscow between Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Political Bureau, and Comrade Roberto de Almeida, secretary for ideology of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee. The Soviet official once again condemned the war of aggression being waged by South Africa against Angola.

Cuban Ambassador Speaks in Namibe Province

MB041156 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] The Cuban ambassador accredited to our country, Rodolfo Fuentes Ferro, recently visited Namibe Province. During his stay in the province, Fuentes Ferro underlined the existing friendship between his country and the People's Republic of Angola and pointed out that this friendship will never [words indistinct]. The Cuban diplomat recalled that the ties of friendship between the two peoples began in 1965 during the historical meeting held in Brazzaville by the unforgettable heroes Ernesto Che Guevara and Agostinho Neto, were consolidated as time went on the common struggle for a common ideal and cause and against a common enemy, and were sealed by the blood shed in battle by Cubans and Angolans. The Cuban ambassador to our country also underlined the unselfish and humanitarian attitude always shown by the Cuban civilian aid workers in Angola as well as in other countries of the world.

Fuentes Ferro also made it very clear that the Cuban troops in Angola had come at the request of the MPLA-Labor Party to protect the country from a large-scale aggression by Pretoria, and it is thus an issue which pertains to the two sovereign states alone. Rodolfo Fuentes Ferro, who was received by the Namibe Province commissar, visited the commercial harbor, the ore terminal, and the provincial headquarters of the MPLA-Labor Party during his stay there.

Luanda To Participate in Lome Convention Talks

MB051031 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola, represented by Comrade (Carlos Fernandes), secretary of state for cooperation, will take part in the talks for the renewal of the Lome Convention, which governs cooperation between the EEC countries and the 62 African, Caribbean, and Pacific [ACP] countries. The talks are expected to begin in Luxembourg tomorrow. Meanwhile, the council of ministers of the ACP countries met in Brussels yesterday and Angola was represented by Comrade Joachim de Lemos, ambassador to the EEC. Following an invitation in June last year, and after various consultations, the People's Republic of Angola agreed to take part in the talks to outline the Third Lome Convention between the EEC and ACP. It will be recalled that the agreement was initially made through a letter sent to Edgard Pisani, European commissioner for development. The letter stressed that the participation of the People's Republic of Angola, apart from its importance in the future of bilateral relations with the EEC and the inclusion of the development of the Angolan economy in the context of North-South cooperation, also reflects the progress that has been made by the Angolan people in the present phase of national reconstruction. The letter also states that the participation of Angola in the talks indicates the growing international prestige and respect already gained by the Angolan people, as well as the favorable conditions that have been created for the growth and diversification of international economic relations with the rest of the world based on internationally accepted principles.

FAPLA Kills 114 'Bandits' in Operations

AB051745 Dakar PANA in French 1630 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Luanda, 5 Oct (ANGOP/PANA) — According to a military source in Luanda, 114 bandits were killed, 37 captured, hundreds of people freed, and various weapons seized during recent military operations by the Angolan Armed Forces in the provinces of Malanje, Kuando-Kuabango, Huambo, Bie, Benguela, and Kuanza-South. According to the source, these operations are part of the current systematic offensive launched against the Pretoria-backed puppet bandits. This source asserts that as a result, during an ambush by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] in Malanje Province, 40 km from the Cacuso municipality and near the Kwanza River, 3 puppet bandits were killed and 21 others taken prisoner.

In the Kuanda-Kuabango Province, the Angolan forces killed 60 bandits during an attack on an enemy camp near the Calusaca River, 81 km from the Cuchi municipality. Meanwhile, 19 other puppets were killed during the skirmish 25 km from the Seles municipality in the Kuanza-South Province.

Continuing their offensive, FAPLA killed 4 enemy elements and captured 16 others during a skirmish 20 km from the provincial town of Huambo. During the first operation in Benguela Province, 37 km from Ganda, FAPLA dismantled an enemy base, killing eight puppets on the spot. In another operation in the south of the Cubal municipality, the armed forces killed five bandits. In their offensive in the Province of Bie, 37 km from Calucinga, FAPLA totally destroyed an enemy base. In a skirmish which took place 38 km from the Chitembo municipality, the bandits lost three men. This skirmish was followed by another FAPLA attack, which resulted in the death of 4 people in the enemy ranks. Still in the same province, the Angolan Armed Forces carried out several operations around Chitembo, killing 8 puppet elements.

MALAWI

French Delegation Leader Urges More Trade Links

MB050926 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] The leader of a trade delegation from France, Mrs (Marie-Claude Jonatan), has called for more trade links between Malawi and France in order for the two countries to assist each other better. Speaking to newsmen at Kamuzu International Airport in Lilongwe before departure, Mrs (Jonatan) pointed out that the mission had had fruitful discussions and contacts with government and private companies, which she hoped would boost trade and development activities in the country. The first French trade mission to Malawi was in 1978 followed by another one in 1979.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Seeks Membership in ACP Countries

MB051226 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] President Samora Machel spoke in Brussels yesterday afternoon at the 32d session of the ACP Council of Ministers, a group of African, Caribbean, and Pacific states which receive aid from the EEC. President Samora Machel asked that Mozambique be admitted to membership in the ACP group. "As it is determined to do everything it can through its participation to contribute so that we may acquire from our negotiations with the EEC an instrument which benefits our peoples." Mozambique is taking part as an observer in the 32d session of the ACP Council of Ministers. The Mozambique delegation is led by Minister of Finance Rui Baltazar. The ACP meeting began on Monday.

Johannesburg Reports Machel EXPRESSO Interview

MB051747 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] President Machel of Mozambique says his government has no intention of allowing the ANC to establish bases in Mozambique. This has emerged from an interview with President Machel published in a weekly Portuguese newspaper, *Expresso*.

The Mozambique leader said that Frelimo support for the ANC was no different from that given by Britain, the United States, and even Portugal. President Machel also said he was willing to try to find a way of normalizing relations with South Africa. Our correspondent in Lisbon reports that President Machel said that dialog between Mozambique and South Africa would continue. However, this did not mean that Mozambique supported South Africa's domestic policies. President Machel said that his government had a clear idea of how to conduct relations with South Africa. He said the only difference was that the South African Government was white and the Government of Mozambique was black. He believed that an understanding between the two countries could be reached.

Chipande Visits Units in Maputo, Gaza Provinces

MB050834 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Lieutenant General Alberto Chipande, minister of national defense, visited Boane in Maputo Province on Monday. According to the MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY, Lt Gen Alberto Chipande worked with the military units stationed at the Boane military camp. Yesterday, the minister of national defense left for Chibuto in Gaza Province at the start of a working visit to the military units stationed in that area of the country.

SADCC Transportation Meeting Ends in Maputo

MB060844 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] A 2-day meeting of the regional commission of transportation experts of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] ended in Maputo yesterday. The meeting, which was the first of its kind to be held since the SADCC was formed 3 years ago, discussed two main topics, namely transport and road traffic in all countries of the region. The group of experts, which has now been formally established,

was created by the SADCC Council of Ministers. Reports on the present internal situation of transport in all SADCC member states were presented during the Maputo meeting.

Portuguese To Return Remains of Gungunhana
MB051947 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The Portuguese Government is making efforts with the aim of returning the remains of Gungunhana to Mozambique. This was disclosed in a note issued yesterday by the minister of the republic for the Azores Autonomous Region. The document adds that "In view of the coming visit by President Samora Machel to Portugal, it is the intention of the Government of the Republic to satisfy the desire expressed by that statesman in that the remains of Gungunhana, which were buried on Terceira Island in December 1906, be delivered to the People's Republic of Mozambique." The note goes on to say that the regional secretariat of the public administration has prepared a file with all particulars and sent it to the Mozambican president. The note says that biographical and historical data on those who accompanied Gingunhana, namely (Mulungu), Godide, and (Zichacha), have been discovered while the research was being carried out.

RNM Radio Says Frelimo Troops Attacking Public
MB051011 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese 0400 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The crimes which are being committed against our people by the poorly disciplined Frelimo soldiers are escalating. Manifesting an attitude similar to that of the former colonial army, Frelimo troops are increasingly carrying out actions against the Mozambique public. If any person recalls the years between 1970 and 1974, when the Portuguese Army realized that the war in Mozambique was lost, and remembers the massacres committed, that person can then understand the behavior of the Portuguese soldiers. They unleashed their fury resulting from their defeats and failures against the defenseless members of the public.

They burned down villages. Members of the public were abducted and forcibly taken and shot. Women were raped. That was their way of enjoying and diverting themselves during the period before their final defeat. The war was coming to an end. They sympathy of the people had been lost. They tried to lord it over those who wanted independence. They made hay while the sun shone.

The same savage and cowardly behavior is now a characteristic of the Frelimo soldiers. They have seen and perceived that the war is nearing the end. They are the ones who will be defeated. Their rule and their force are ending. Thus, before the end, they are taking advantage of the people. They unleash their vengeance for the defeats they have suffered, their despair and [word indistinct] on defenseless people. Thus, they rob food from the members of the population. They burn down villages. They steal cattle. They force boys to join and serve in their defeated forces. They rape girls as well as women. We have a case which has just been reported to us that a woman called (Lidia Assemo) of Tete Province was raped by 20 (?groups) of Frelimo soldiers. This lady is now receiving treatment in one of our bases.

The Black September offensive was launched to free the population from the ill treatment and crimes of the Machel regime's troops. To this end, it has been very successful. Our forces were able to secure the release of thousands of people interned by the Machel regime's troops in village communes. In September, large numbers of people were thus released and dozens of village communes controlled by Frelimo soldiers were destroyed by our forces. The townships of Chitengo, Maringue, and other areas were liberated. The entire populations of the areas taken over by the guerrillas are now free of the crimes and abuses of the Machel regime. Cases like that of (Lidia Assemo) do not take place in our areas.

The punishment that has been inflicted on the Machel regime's poorly disciplined soldiers for their crimes is hard and is on the increase. The Machel regime's army positions are being constantly hit, razed to the ground, swept away by our combatants. Machel regime soldiers are misled like cockroaches and run away like rats when they perceive our approach. The successful Black September liquidated entire Machel regime positions and freed the population which was under its yoke. It disrupted the lines of logistics, food, and water supplies to many other hideouts of the Frelimo rats.

Black September has attained its objective. To abuses, brutal force, and crimes of the Machel regime's agents against our people, we responded with our revolutionary force. The enemy was once again heartily punished, having taken one of its heaviest defeats.

RNM Cites BBC Reporter on Frelimo Executions
MB301420 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in English to Mozambique 0400 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The summary shootings without trial before a court, the public executions, and the [word indistinct] flagellations are now everyday things in Mozambique. According to the numbers presented by the so-called Revolutionary Military Court, since March 1979, the time when the death penalty was officially introduced by Frelimo, more than 70 Mozambicans have been assassinated by Machelist criminals.

The truth is that the Mozambican patriots and the other persons that the Frelimo jackals suspect to be against their political line and possibly supporters of the Mozambique National Resistance are systematically arrested, tortured, and assassinated by Machelist puppets. Those publicly executed in Macia and Magude, for example, were not even tried before court and did not even get possibilities to defend themselves.

We ask, then, what kind of legality is this? How can we continue to be governed by a half dozen hooligans and assassins and

unscrupulous people. With no sentiments the bandits murder and enslave our people only for the sake of serving and satisfying their Soviet masters. As we have said, the number indicated by the Revolutionary Military Court does not have any reality. More patriots, defenseless elements, and innocents have been butchered and massacred by Frelimo soldiers. Some people are publicly executed in remote regions of the country, or even in secret, according to the necessities of the Machelist [word indistinct] propaganda.

Such executions are not exposed by any communique of the so-called Revolutionary Military Court. The latest news, for example, we have received from Gurue in Zambezia Province: Six civilian elements have been executed, and no Frelimo authority said anything about it. This fact was reported by a BBC correspondent and journalist in Maputo, Mr Joseph Hanlon, who works attached to the Mozambique state information agency and also to the Mozambique secret service.

Those people have been executed. Did anybody know it before here in Mozambique from the radio or from the newspapers? No. Thus, coming from such sources we have no doubt about the truth of this news. It just confirms about what we have said repeatedly long ago: The fact that Frelimo is each day more involved in the assassination [passage indistinct].

[The radio carries the following commentary in Portuguese earlier in the same program: "Joseph Hanlon, the BBC correspondent in Maputo who is linked to the MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY, is well-informed about many murders and other crimes that have been committed by Frelimo.

["Although a collaborator of Machel's media, Joseph Hanlom himself has, for instance, reported that in Gurue, Zambezia Province, six more people suspected of belonging to or supporting the Mozambique National Resistance [RNM] have been executed. According to Joseph Hanlon, a former traditional chief was among those executed.

["Frelimo's media have not reported the execution of these six people. Like them, many other people have been the target of a firing squad. Hundreds of people have died in jails and reeducation and forced labor camps at the hands of Frelimo agents and henchmen without knowing the reason for their detention. There are people in jails dying a slow death. They have been rotting there for several years [words indistinct].

["The defenseless people in the rural areas are victims of poisoned water and landmines. Their villages are set on fire. Machel's army continuously commits massacres under the pretext or suspicion that people are collaborating with the RNM.

["In view of this, we invite Amnesty International to seriously consider the crimes that are being committed in our country today. Although such crimes are directly felt in the flesh by our people, they cannot be regarded as crimes committed against the Mozambican people alone; they are crimes committed against humanity as a whole and deserve world condemnation."]

RNM Details Battle Operations From 5 Aug to 20 Sep

MB011224 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese to Mozambique 0400 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Communique from the chief of General Staff of the Mozambique National Resistance — date not given]

[Text] Nampula Province: On 10 August we clashed with the enemy in the (Califa) area, forcing the enemy to flee in disarray. Our forces captured an assortment of military equipment. Zambezia Province: On 8 September our combatants attacked an enemy position near the [name indistinct] river. The enemy abandoned its position and our forces captured one AK-47, one SKS weapon, six RPG-7 shells, and other military equipment.

Manica Province: On 15 September glorious RNM forces attacked an enemy position which controlled a communal village in [name indistinct], Bandula area. Frelimo troops abandoned their position after suffering two dead. In this action our forces captured one 60-mm mortar, one RPG-7, seven AK-47's and one soldier of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique, named (Manuel Francisco Filipe Domingos). The communal village was completely destroyed, and the people interned there were released.

Sofala Province: On 5 August our forces shelled the enemy position of (Gundo), Tica locality, Vila Machado. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded. Frelimo troops in the Vila Paiva area are trying to establish a defensive cordon around this town. Their aim is to create a number of concentration camps in the areas of Cavalo, (Mavune), and Canda for people who have been abducted from cities and villages. However, only [words indistinct] troops have managed to move up to 6 km from Villa Paiva, and they are being subjected to heavy shelling form our forces, thus suffering severe defeats and large number of casualties. In this defensive action around Vila Paiva, Frelimo has made use of three battalions from Beira. One battalion attempted to move northward and the other two to the south and west. These enemy troops began shelling areas situated 8 km from Vila Paiva, mistakenly thinking that RNM positions were located there

Meanwhile, our forces had staged ambushes in various areas. Thus, on 19 September the (Mecuaza) battalion, which attempted to move northward, was attacked, suffering (?15) dead. (Pedro Wate), the battalion commander, who apparently was a major recently returned from the Soviet Union, was also killed. Our forces captured two AK-47's, two MGG's, one pistol, and many shells.

On the same day the battalion moving southward was also attacked, and many Frelimo soldiers were killed. Troops of the enemy battalion attempting to move west were also subjected to intense fire from our forces on the same day. The enemy withdrew. On 20 September three officers of the (Mecuaza) Battalion deserted their posts. Two of them are infantry officers and the other an artillery officer.

Other reports from Sofala say that a 25-vehicle enemy column is trying to move toward Maringue, but it has been ambushed. A total of 4 military vehicles were destroyed, and 25 soldiers and 3

officers traveling in the same column were killed between 19 and 21 September. This column is under our total control and is subject to constant attack by our forces. We are able to state that only few Frelimo soldiers will escape alive to tell the tale.

At the moment the column is between (Bombazai) and Maringue, and it is under seige. Many enemy soldiers are deserting their posts. Reports from Chitengo say that the Frelimo troops who abandoned their position when our forces captured that town are now stationed south of the (Cosse) River. It has been reported that Frelimo soldiers have been driving a vehicle loaded with food in the Gorongoza region, near Vila Paiva. They expect our forces to stage ambush the vehicle. However, the food is poisoned, and the Frelimo soldiers want to poison our combatants. Once again the dirty maneuvers of the Frelimo troops have been discovered.

After poisoning water wells and lagoons, and even flour and sugar in the city of Maputo, the criminal Frelimo troops now want to poison our forces. One wonders when Frelimo troops will begin to be more intelligent. Inhambane Province: On 10 September our forces attacked the enemy in the (Dindima) area inflicting yet another defeat on the enemies of the people. The latter withdrew, and our forces captured 10 hand grenades, 1 AK-47, and other military equipment. On 13 September our forces clashed with the enemy between Manhica and (Chave), killing two Frelimo troops.

On 17 September our combatants clashed with the enemy in the (Zolo) region, capturing one armed militiaman named (Tomas Chilema), who was carrying a Mauser weapon. Other military equipment was captured.

Gaza Province: On 13 September we clashed with the enemy in the Mafastele region. The enemy was forced to withdraw in disarray. Military equipment was captured. At 0500 on 18 September our glorious combatants attacked the (Mabalavala) enemy position. It was completely destroyed. The enemy was put to flight, after suffering 40 dead and many wounded. Our forces captured 9 ammunition boxes for the AK-47, 20 Hungarian-type weapons, 13 PPSHs, 2 G-3s, 5 AK-47s, 1 Soviet-made radio transmitter and other military equipment, and large quantities of medicine. A total of 18 members of the local population who were detained in the dungeons of the Frelimo troops were released. War and death to the enemies of the people. The struggle continues.

NAMIBIA

Gas Station Explosion Caused by Limpet Mine

MB051127 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Police have confirmed that a limpet mine caused this morning's explosion at a service station in Windhoek. Police say the bomb caused extensive damage, but no casualties have been reported.

They say the bomb, which contained nearly 1 kg of explosives, was similar to a device which was detonated at a service station in the main street of Windhoek on 18 July. This morning's explosion destroyed three petrol pumps and shattered several windows in the vicinity.

SOUTH AFRICA

Vice President Comments on Talks in U.S.

MB060740 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The South African state vice president, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, says he trusts that his courtesy visit to several high-ranking government officials in the United States in the past few days will lead to a better understanding of political changes in South Africa and possibly better relations between South Africa and the United States. Mr Schlebusch, who is on a private visit to the United States, has had meetings with the American vice president, Mr George Bush, the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, and other officials. Radio RSA's representative in Washington reports that Mr Schlebusch's talks with the officials included an account by Mr Schlebusch of political development in South Africa in the past few years. Mr Schlebusch said the talks were interesting and informative.

Minister Calls for Improved Black Education

MB051742 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1442 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, Oct 5, SAPA — The republic's national economic growth would grind to a halt for lack of trained manpower unless there was a dramatic increase in education opportunities for blacks, the minister of national education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said today. By the end of this century, fewer whites would be leaving the education system than would be necessary to take over the skilled jobs presently held by trained whites, he told the annual general meeting of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries in Johannesburg. This did not take into account those who would be needed to fill the new and additional skilled jobs annually added to South Africa's manpower requirements as a result of economic growth and development. One of the republic's major causes of inflation was an insufficient supply of skilled manpower, and the consequent spiralling of wages and salaries could only be checked by educating and training more people. Low productivity was also largely the result of an insufficiently educated and trained workforce.

Dr Viljoen said it had long been clear that more and better education and training meant this should apply to all population groups "and especially increased education opportunities for our non-white population."

On the one hand, there was the tremendous challenge of the almost threefold increase in the projected total number of black school pupils between 1980 and 2000, and the demands this demographic fact would place on the state's resources. "On the other hand stands the perhaps even starker reality of the anticipated decrease in the total number of white pupils from about 960,000 in 1980, to only 740,000 at the end of the century in 2000," he said. "This means a drop in the total number of white

school pupils of more than 200,000 in less than 20 years." It was thus in the interest of South Africa's economic growth that education opportunities for other sections of the population be dramatically increased. Turning to progress already being made in expanding education opportunities for black children, who were of school-going age and who actually attended school, rose from 36.7 per cent in 1955, to 80 per cent in 1982.

Buthelezi Addresses NPU in Durban

MB041756 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] The proposed new Constitution is a betrayal of democracy which would result in anger, conflict, and confrontation. So says Kwazulu's chief minister and Inkatha head Gatsha Buthelezi. Addressing the annual congress of the Newspaper Press Union in Durban, he said the media were not doing enough to prevent, what he called: this headlong rush to political and constitutional disaster. Buthelezi warned that a "yes" vote for the Constitution would have a devastating effect on black thinking and that blacks will destroy the Constitution. He said it forced ordinary people to comtemplate the value of killing for political purposes.

Black Leaders Reject New Constitution

MB051618 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The heads of five South African black states and an independent black state have rejected the new Constitution proposed for South Africa and have appealed to all freedom-loving people to do the same. The decision to reject the Constitution was made by President Kaizer Matanzima of the Republic of Transkei; the chief minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Pathudi; the chief minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi; the chief minister of Gazankulu, Professor (Hudson) Ntsanwisi; the chief minister of Qwa Qwa, Mr Kenneth Mophedi; and the chief minister of Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza. At a meeting in Johannesburg they passed a resolution saying that the present Constitution of South Africa was a suitable basis for political, social, and economic reform while preparations were being made for a national convention to work out a consitution that would be acceptable to all South Africans.

Further on Constitution Stand

MB051641 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1358 GMT 5 Oct 83

[By G. Smith]

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 5, SAPA — Black political, business, and church leaders today condemned the proposed new Constitution and committed themselves to the holding of a national convention to work out a political dispensation for all South Africans. "It has to end up that way (with a national convention). It can't end up in halls behind closed doors," said Dr Cedric Phatudi, the chief minister of Lebowa, after a one-day summit held by the black leaders in Johannesburg. He was speaking on behalf of the leaders of Gazankulu, Qwa Qwa, Kwazulu, Kangwane, Transkei, the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce, the Indain Reform Party, the Interdenominational African Ministers Association of South Africa, and the Urban Councils Association of South Africa.

The leaders adopted a resolution rejecting the new Constitution, saying that political, social, and economic reform could continue under the present act, "while we prepare for a national convention in which a constitution acceptable to all the people of South Africa could be negotiated."

The resolution said that, because the independent homeland system could never work, the Constitution could only be "a passing political development." Dr Phatudi said the leaders had met to review black unity initiatives drawn up at a similar gathering in July. At the time, black leaders resolved to unite in opposition to apartheid and to work towards its removal. Another meeting was scheduled for Johannesburg on November 28. Asked about the black leaders views on a national convention, Dr Phatudi said: "Ultimately, we will have a national convention. We are committed to it."

[An earlier version of the same story, carried by Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1231 GMT 5 Oct 1983, also by G. Smith, provided the following additional material. It began: "The leaders of six black homelands today rejected the new Constitution and called on all freedom loving people to do the same." It went on to say: "A statement said the leaders rejected the new Constitution because it: constitutionalised 'white baaskap' [domination] under the National Party; made racial divisions fundamental guiding principles for the state: excluded 72 percent of the country's population from the political process; polarised the country into 'racially antagonistic groups,' therefore hardening political attitudes and creating a 'prescription' for violence; destroyed the prospects of a negotiated future; rested on the false assumption that the homelands system could be realised in practice; made a 'party political football' of a document which should unify the country."]

ANC Leader on Constitution

MB051418 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Interview with the secretary general of the African National Congress of South Africa, Alfred Nzo by (Ian Christie)]

[Text] In about a month's time the white minority in South Africa will be voting on the proposed constitutional changes which would give a token representation in parliament to the Indian and the so-called Colored communities, while completely excluding the majority of the black population. Radio Maputo's (Ian Christ-ie) asked Mr Nzo whether he thought the result of the referendum among the whites would be of any importance.

[Begin recording] [Nzo] A lot of tendencies are going to be reflected in the white body politic of the white minority. You will find existing those who will say "no" to the proposals. You will find those who will say "yes" to the proposals. But, you see, the white body politic in South Africa today is in such a deep crisis

that it would be absolutely wrong to say that those who say "no" are in fact supporting the aspirations of the black community; but there are numerous tendencies even within this group. I think one of the most dominant tendencies within this group will be those who will vote "no" because they can't even tolerate talk of so-called sharing of power between the white and the black communities, such as the Indians and the Coloreds — in other words, those among the white population who will be seeking to maintain the status quo without any change at all. They will vote "no," and therefore, certainly, by any stretch of the imagination, that group cannot be said to be for the interests of the black majority.

There will be another group within the "no's" which also cannot be said to be working for the aspirations of the black people, a group that will say "no" to these proposals because it will say that they can't resolve the crisis before the country, as the proposal excludes the biggest majority of the people of South African, that is, the African people. Of course, this group mainly will be consisting of that section of the white population which, because it is afraid of the revolution of the changes that will be brought by the successful revolution — seek to make preparations for dampening down those changes.

This group is [words indistinct] represented by the so-called Progressive Federal Party, PFP, which has as its plank the fact that the Africans should not be totally excluded but should be allowed to participate on a basis that is acceptable to the white person — on a basis that is not going to pose any sort of danger or challange to the hegemony of the white person in the South African body politic. That would be the — of course, this group, as we know, largely represents the monopoly interest inside the country, which interest perhaps might feel that in order to continue the protection of its vast monopoly interests, it is better to win sort of allies, even from the black oppressed people of the population.

Now this group, of course, has been found by experience to be siding with the oppressive regime on very many instances. For instance, it has loudly applauded the regime when it has gone out of its way to attack refugees in the neighboring states of Southern Africa, because it has always hoped that these attacks would weaken the national liberation movement and, therefore, would weaken that body, that section of the body politic in our country which seeks radical revolutionary change, which they were opposed to. Now that is one aspect of it.

Now the other aspect is those, of course, who will be voting "yes" to these proposals. Now this would be a group of whites who will be defending the positions that are being taken by the present ruling group headed by P.W. Botha, the group that is trying to put forward sham reforms, reforms that are intended not to redress the situation in favor of the black people, but intended to perpetuate the system — to defend the system by way of trying to confuse those that are fighting against it to think that it is possible for them to reap something out of this situation, and therefore its destruction should not be on the agenda since it is possible to reap something out of it.

Now, of course, as we all know, and we have stated time and time again, these reforms in the main are intended for consumption mainly of the international community, which, of course, has in a way expressed its condemnation of the apartheid system as it exists in South Africa today; and the reforms are intended also to placate those in the United States, especially the Reagan administration that has consistently talked of constructive engagement, which, of course, is a ploy by the U.S. regime to demonstrate to the international community while continuing opposing the apartheid regime, as they are doing, since there are possibilities of change within the system. [sentence as heard]

Now they are then the various trends. Obviously, whatever the result of the referendum, it is going to be of no interest to them, because the black oppressed people have determined that the only way for solving that problem is for power to be transfered — genuine political power to be transfered — into the hands of the black majority, which power they will use, therefore, to build a truly democratic state; and anything short of that — of course, presupposing that, before they carry out this, the entire apartheid system of oppression must be destroyed — must be destroyed completely, so that then conditions are created for building a truly democratic state. Therefore, anything short of that can never at any stage be regarded as going anywhere near the solution of the problem that is before the country today.

[(Christie)] If the Indians and Coloreds are allowed to vote on the proposals, do you think they will vote in favor?

[Nzo] No, they will not. Now, you see, again you know we have got to address ourselves to the actual developments that are taking place inside South Africa today. Even before, for instance, the setting up of organizational forms, such as the United Democractic Front, it is a well known fact that both the Indian and the Colored sections of our population — that is, the majority of the people — had opposed this thing, and this was quite clear.

In fact, not so long ago after the Eshowe Congress of the Colored Labor Party, whose leadership reneged agaisnt the interests of the majority of the colored people, it is a well known fact that there was such a violent protest within this section of our community that those who sought to justify the decision that they took at the Eshowe Congress found it difficult to get a hearing from their own people and therefore stood isolated, principally because they were found to have been working against the interests of their own people. So there is no shadow of any doubt at all that, given the opportunity, the vast majority of the people would show their uncompromising opposition to the so-called proposals, because they have determined, quite correctly, we think, that these proposals are nothing else but an effort to further entrench the apartheid system.

[(Christie)] You've been referring to the United Democratic Front. How do you think it will be able to carry out its plans?

[Nzo] Already it has been shown that since after the setting up of this front, political activity has been raised to a very high level indeed, because the Democratic Front, in trying to popularize its own decision at the meeting in Cape Town, has been holding rallies — some of which, of course, have been banned by the regime — and what is important is the injunction by the United Democratic Front that the people must continue — in fact, political action must start at canvassing those issues that affect

the people, be it at the local level or even at the national level. Now it is not only proclaiming this. Within its platform there are civic organizations that have all along been carrying on the function of mobilizing the people to take up the issues that affect them at a local level. That is where the strength of the United Democratic Front lies. That's where, you see, also the possibility of its successful mobilization of the people lies, because, you see, it is composed of many grass-roots organizations that are in direct contact with the people at grass-roots levels. That is where its whole strength lies.

Then one would expect that, if its activity would depend on this primary sort of organization — on this organization that is in direct contact at all levels with the mass of the people, be it, as I say, the worker at the factory bench — because there are trade union organizations that are affiliated to the United Democratic Front — be it the people that are fighting against the civic disabilities that confront them in the areas where they stay — high rents, and so on, increased fares, increased prices of commodities, and so on — there are organizations within the Democratic Front that are carrying out their day-to-day function in attending to problems such as those. There are organizations that attend also to questions —[words indistinct] orientation you know, of Christian activity inside South Africa, which must take into account the positon of the bigger constituency of the Christian church inside the country. What is that constituency? That is the black oppressed people; and the relevance, therefore, of the Christian church can only be on the basis that it concerns itself with the day-to-day problems that affect its own constituency.

Now, as I say, that is the strength of the United Democratic Front, and one would expect, therefore, the further activization of these grass-roots organizations so as to fortify them to take up these issues that affect the people at all levels.

[(Christie)] And what about the other organization that's been set up by the Azanian People's Organization, the so-called National Forum?

[Nzo] We can't summarize it better than somebody who said, when asked about the difference between the United Democratic Front and the National Forum: Put it this way — that the National Forum has been set up (?periodically) to discuss the effects of apartheid on the black oppressed population, and, of course, this commentator said, well, of course, there's nothing wrong with discussing [words indistinct] the effects of apartheid on the black oppressed population; but the trouble is this — that what is necessary is for direct political action to be taken against the apartheid system, and that is the plank from which the United Democratic Front is to function.

Indian Congress Meeting Banned in Pretoria
MB050941 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The Transvaal Indian Congress meeting due to have been held in Pretoria has been banned. The meeting was to have been held in Laudium tonight, but it has been banned by the magistrate for the Pretoria district, E. Thompson. Under the ban issued in terms of the Internal Security Act, no meeting may take place in the district from 6:00 this evening until 6:00 on Friday evening.

AZAPO President Mabasa's Passport Seized
MB051957 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The Azanian People's Organization [AZAPO] has slammed the confiscation of the passport of its president, Lybon Mabasa. A statement from AZAPO labeled the incident as, in its words, part of a concerted effort to railroad, harass, intimidate, and liquidate the organization and its leadership. Mabasa's passport was seized on Thursday by security police shortly after he had returned from a 6-week trip to Europe and Canada.

Bishop Tutu Comments on Passport Refusal
MB041750 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, says the refusal by the government to grant him a passport will not stop him from criticizing its policies. Tutu was due to have taken part in a UN conference in New York.

[Begin Tutu recording] This is just a repeat performance — I do not know how many times now, but I will go on applying each time I get an invitation, because I believe it is every citizen's right to be able to leave and return to his country; but, as with many another right in this country, that right has been steadily eroded. [end recording]

Ciskei Police Hold President Sebe's Nephew
MB052029 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Security police in the Ciskei have detained the 17-year-old nephew of the country's president, Mr Lennox Sebe. The youth, Kama Sebe, is the sixth Sebe family member to have been detained in recent months. His father, the former minister of transport, Mr Namba Sebe, was arrested 3 months ago. Meanwhile, the attorney general of the Ciskei, Mr W.F. Jurgens, has confirmed that two independent advocates from Johannesburg have been appointed by the government of the Ciskei to make a decision on whether to prosecute certain members of the Sebe family.

Commentary Cites Misrepresentation of Situation
MB041903 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Station commentary: "Misrepresentation of the South African Situation"]

[Text] In the present debate abroad on South African internal policies, the oft-repeated argument is that South African policy is to deliberately separate people by race, whereas the rest of the

world is trying to achieve racial harmony. This is a misrepresentation of the situation.

First, in the words of South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha, the government is serious in its endeavors to secure political participation for all South Africans. The aim of constitutional reform is to create structures through which every nation and population group would enjoy self-determination regarding its own interests and coresponsibility for common interests. But the government is not steering toward a unitary state with a unitary society for all South Africa. Universal suffrage is accepted within each of the different population groups in South Africa, but in a unitary state, where bargaining would be decided by a majority vote, it would lead to conflict and chaos, as has happened elsewhere.

A recent leader article in the influential political magazine, *The Economist*, puts the subject into perspective. It poses the question whether the idea of two peoples sharing a single state has largely (?been) a dream. In the modern world, it says, as education advances across the world, rabid nationalisms show no sign of diminishing. *The Economist* points out that many countries, perhaps the majority, are numbered with deep ethnic tensions, expecially in Africa, it says, where it is better known as tribalism.

In Africa several thousand tribal nations once enjoyed some sort of political autonomy in the pre-colonial age. Then came their involuntary squashing into a mere 50-odd states. It was absurd to hope that many of the African nations thus flung together would live in harmony. Neither ideology nor economics have proved to be a vehicle of unity. Yet the currently accepted alternative — Africa lumped together in 50 artificial compartments — is proving a recipe for political instability which helps to prevent economic growth.

Cession, especially in Africa, has been understandably taboo. If one bit falls away, hundreds more will clamor to follow. But as time passes, there is bitter cause for the taboo to be broken. If Chad, for instance, were broken into two or three, its inhabitants could only fare better in more homogeneous units. The artificial boundaries bequeathed by France have provided bloodshed and disunity.

SWAZILAND

Queen Regent Calls Meeting Of All Chiefs

MB041645 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] The governor of Lobamba, Councillor Vusumuzi Bhembe, has, on behalf of the queen regent, summoned all chiefs in the country to a meeting to be held at Lobamba royal residence on Saturday, this weekend.

In a nationwide radio announcement, Councillor Bhembe said "I have it on command from her majesty to summon all chiefs throughout the country, members of the royal family, members of Parliament, members of Tinkundla committee, and the electoral college to a meeting to be held at Lobamba on Saturday."

Delegation Leaves for UN General Assembly Session

MB051850 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The Swaziland delegation to the 38th session of the UN General Assembly left the country recently for New York. A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the delegation comprised among others, a member of the Supreme Council of State, Dr George Msibi; the king's senior liason officer, Mr Mh.mbi Mnisi; Swaziland's permanent representative to the United Nations, Mr Norman Malinga; the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Z.L. Mkhonza; the under-secretary for political affairs in the same ministry, Prince Jwabu; the kindom's high commissioner to East Africa, Mr L.V. Mamba; the counselor in the New York, Mr R. Maphalala; the counselor in Washington, Mr R.B. Dlamini; and the first secretary in New York, Mr C.M. Dlamini.

Police Say Report of Arms Cache Incorrect

MB051025 Mbabane The Swazi Observer in English 5 Oct 83 p 7

[By Donny Nxumalo, Observer reporter]

[Excerpt] Police yesterday described a report in *The Times of Swaziland* newspaper that "a huge cache of arms" were found in Pigg's Peak as "very incorrect and utter rubbish." The *Times* reported that "the biggest haul ever made in Swaziland" had been scooped by police in Mhlangatane on Thursday night. The *Times* Reporter also mentioned that machineguns were found next to the vehicle with "foreign registration" beginning with KD. Police CID chief, Mr Sotsha Dlamini, told *The Observer*: "We do not know anything about the car. However, we will be going to this reporter and we hope he will tell us where the car is. "The arms that were found are nothing compared to the cache we found at Checkers last year. Those were enough to start a war. In this cache, we only found a few weapons, a few hand-grenades and few rounds of ammunition.

"The *Times* has also wrongfully said the arms were so sensitive to heat and were transported to a central armoury in Matsapha. You people know Matsapha well but can you tell if there is anything like a central armoury there?" the CID chief asked.

The *Times* reporter quoted his "police .urces" in Pigg's Peak as having said the car in which the arms were found was from Kangwane homeland. The *Times* reported that the "huge cache" was confirmed by a police headquarters spokesman. "I am surprised that the *Times* could write such a report. They have completely scared members of the public for nothing.

"The arms were found in a homestead at Mhlangatane belonging to an elderly and crippled couple. They have convinced us they had nothing to do with them. Apparently, they were abandoned.

"We have not made any arrests so far. It is ridiculous of the press to mess around with members of the public," Mr Dlamini said. After claiming to have confirmed the story from police headquarters, the *Times* turned around and said the Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, "was not available for comment as he

was reported to be in a meeting with senior police officers."

"It is very bad for the press to exaggerate on such serious matters. However, our hope is that the writer of that article will show us the vehicle and then maybe we can start our investigations from there," the CID chief added.

ZAMBIA

Lesotho Commended for Persevering Against RSA

MB051003 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The Central Committee's elections and publicity chairman, Wilson Chakulya, commended Lesotho last night for her steadfastness in maintaining her sovereignty despite pressure from racist South Africa. Mr Chakulya said despite pressure from South Africa, which totally surround her, Lesotho has been able to assert her sovereignty in [words indistinct] and in the African objective of causing the liberation. Mr Chakulya was speaking at a reception held at a hotel in Lusaka hosted by the (?Swedish Human Foundation) for delegates attending the Pan African Leaders (?of the PANA) Southern African regional [word indistinct]. Mr Chakulya's remarks were prompted by (?permanent) chairman and ZANA editor and chief (Herbert Mawunga) [words indistinct] announced the reception coincided with Lesotho's 17th independence anniversary.

Officials Comment on Guidelines for Elections

MB060840 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Southern Province member of the Central Committee Mungoni Liso has told district political leaders not to relax the "vote yes" campaign for the reelection of President Kaunda. Mr Liso, who addressed two meetings at (Muchila) and (Muwola) primary schools in Namwala, said this year's presidential results would mark the turning point in the history of the province. He said the electorate must turn out in large numbers to give Dr Kaunda an overwhelming positive vote to enable him to continue serving the nation.

Meanwhile, in Chipata, the director of elections, Tobias Mbewe, has clarified the confusion on the payment of the 100 kwacha election fee and the campaign fee of another 100 kwacha for candidates standing in the presidential and parliamentary elections. Mr Mbewe explained that the 100 kwacha election fee is to be paid by candidates to the returning officer when lodging their nomination papers and whose receipt would be endorsed on the nomination paper. He said the other 100 kwacha is to be paid to an official appointed by the party and is designed to offset the expenses incurred in the organizing of the election campaign meetings for the candidates.

Acting Chingola Governor (Rogers Mubanga) says electoral officers assigned to handle the October 27 general elections must be men and women of high integrity. He told electoral officers during a briefing at the Nchanga Mine Recreation Club that Zambia's future now lay on their shoulders. Governor (Mubanga) urged the officers to exercise maximum discipline, patience, and impartiality when conducting the national polls, ensuring that the elections are held in a cordial atmosphere. Meanwhile, Mr (Mubanga) has warned of tough party action against any local businessman caught sponsoring favorite aspiring candidates. Addressing Chingola businessmen at the civic center, the governor pledged his determination to ensure free and fair elections in the district. It would be a serious offense for any trader caught financing a particular candidate, saying such a trader would be made to give similar amounts to all other candidates contesting a given seat.

Licensing Dispute Delays ZANA Installation

MB060800 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Chairman of the Central Committee's elections and publicity subcommittee Wilson Chakulya was informed in Lusaka yesterday that radio network equipment ordered by the ZAMBIA NEWS AGENCY [ZANA] from the German Democratic Republic may go to waste because the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation [PTC] is refusing to cooperate over its installation. ZANA engineer (Chris Kawanu) told Mr Chakulya during a tour of the Mass Media Complex that the equipment worth thousands of kwacha, designed to facilitate ZANA operations throughout the republic, had already been received but could not be put to use. Before its installation, the equipment requires to be licensed but PTC, which holds the rights, is reluctant to help out, arguing that it is not necessary for ZANA to have its own communications network as PTC services would suffice. Information and Broadcasting Permanent Secretary (Edward Luminda) echoed Mr (Kawanu's) concern over PTC's indifference toward ZANA.

ZIMBABWE

President, Prime Minister Send Message to Lesotho

MB051931 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, and the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, have sent messages to the leaders of Lesotho, King Moshoeshoe and Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan, to mark Lesotho's national day. In his message, Comrade Mugabe said his government deplores the barbarous and unprovoked acts of military and political destabilization perpetuated by the racist Pretoria regime against Lesotho and the Frontline States. The prime minister accused the bantustan. Comrade Mugabe reiterated Zimbabwe's unswerving support for the (?just) liberation struggle being waged by SWAPO in Namibia and the ANC and PAC in South Africa.

SADCC States Launch $300 Million Drought Appeal

MB040949 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] A group of consultants asked to establish the effects of the drought in the Southern African Development Coordination

Conference [SADCC] countries has compiled its report. Comrade Samson Marune, an undersecretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, says the SADCC countries have launched an international appeal for $301,103,000 to help them through the drought as result of the report. The first $150,277,000 of this money would be spent externally on essential equipment. The report has been sent to SADCC's secretariat in Gaborone for submission to potential donors before the meeting of SADCC officials in Lusaka next year. The assistance in money or kind would be used for development programs which were cut back when money allocated for them was used in drought relief measures, and some of the money will be used for direct drought relief.

Independent Beats RF Candidate in Byelection

MB301905 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] The independent candidate, Mr Russel Kay, has won the Makoni white roll constituency byelection by polling 493 votes as against 434 for the Republican Front Candidate, Mr Francois Smit. Announcing the result, the returning officer, Mr Campion Mwenye, said there were 11 spoiled papers. The defeat was the second for the Republican Front since its formation in 1962. The first was in April this year when the independent, Dr Bob Nixon, won the Bulawayo South byelection. The Republican Front is now a minority among the 20 constitutionally reserved white seats in the assembly. They have 9 seats as against 11 which belong to the independents.

Radio Truth Says UK Envoy Ignores Facts

MB302016 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Station Commentary]

[Text] There is nothing sadder to see than a mother who has given birth to a deformed child. There is nothing more pathetic than being forced to watch the same deformed baby's father trying to pretend that it is normal in front of the mother and his friends. Unfortunately, in her race to decolonize, Britain gave birth to a host of deformities, and Africa in particular is still trying to cope with the results. However, Britain's ministers in their guise as a pathetic father continue totally to ignore the salient fact that the new babies are growing up to be monsters.

One such doting father would appear to be the British high commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Martin Ewans. Speaking in Harare, Mr Ewans described the little horror that is Zimbabwe as being one of the most bankable countries in the developing world. Mr Ewans said Zimbabwe was bankable because of its responsible financial and economic management. He made these statements after Dr Chidzero had brought down his 83-84 budget and while Chidzero was trying to explain away massive financial mismanagement at the government level and huge losses in various government departments.

Mr Ewans also made the statements on the very same day as three independent MPs spoke in Parliament in Harare to criticize the regime for corruption, inefficiency, and irresponsibility. The three independents, Mr (Devares), Mr (Elsworth), and Mr (Shields), are all former Republican Front men who were brought or blackmailed into deserting Ian Smith to side with ZANU-PF. It is significant that they found the guts to speak up when others have remained silent.

Mr (Devares) told Parliament that the country was being robbed of millions of dollars in public money by public servants who cannot care less about their jobs. He said the situation was worsening daily, and senior officials were not helping matters by attacking the free enterprise system which was paying their wages. Even Dr Chidzero, during his budget address, was forced to admit that everything in the garden was far from rosy, and he even had to admit that the reserve bank has lost 10 million dollars in some careless manner. Fortunately, Dr Chidzero is one of the pigmentation that does not permit a blush, but he made a valiant attempt anyway.

How this fine and gifted economist could possibly have wound up in a ZANU-PF nest of snakes is beyond our comprehension. We cannot blame him for wishing to return to the relative sanity of the United Nations before he is tarred with the same brush as the rest of them and his reputation torn to shreds. So now you have it. Four prominent Zimbabweans, all of them members of Parliament, admitting openly that things are far from happy in Zimbabwe. In opposition, one doting father, determined not to see the giant wart on the baby's nose and refusing to admit that the babe might be other than perfect. Considering the harm that other British babies have caused, you would think by now that someone would have learned a lesson. Perhaps Mr Ewans is one with the adage: There is none so blind as those who will not see. Or perhaps he just does not have the guts to admit failure.